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OR

# BOSTON COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.

COMPUSING THE MOST POLULAR

PSALM AND HYMN TUNES IN GENERAL USE,

TOGETHER WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF

NEW TUNES, CHANTS, SENTENCES, MOTETTS, AND ANTHEMS,

PRINCIPALLY BY DISTINGUISHED EUROPEAN COMPOSERS:

THE WHOLE CONSTITUTING

ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE COLLECTIONS OF MUSIC FOR CHOIRS, CONGREGATIONS, SINGING SCHOOLS AND SOCIETIES, EXTANT.

BY LOWELL MASON,

IN THE BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC; EDITOR OF THE BOSTON HANDEL AND HANDY COLLECTION OF CHURCH MU IC, THE CHILL. UTION COLL CTION THE EDITON ACADEMY'S COLLECTION, THE MODERN PSALMIST, AND VARIOUS OTHER HOLD WO

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INCORPORATED MARCI 13.

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AUDITOR.
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restraint to prevent, will be multiplied in proportion to the number a misit both the number and this very multiplicity, taken in connection with the very great variety of character and children and c great variety of character and style necessarily involved, tends directory both the number and attainments of their readers.

and to extend the knowledge of the art?

Every well organized choir, if kept up with interest, must have a applies in every other case. The progress of things is ever onward considerable length of time, the same tunes, any more than that a li desire for new music any disparagement to the old tunes of standard. should write poetry at the present period? How many poets would old tunes may be the best,-much the best, if you please, and still t that is worth having. To say the least, they increase the variety, a

The Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Music, by the Academy's Collection in 1835, and the Modern Psalmist in 1839. works in Germany; but notwithstanding the advantages of this arr together with the fact that the Editor had on hand much valuable

composers of the present day in Europe, together affording such to the lovers of sacred song. In the department of Motetts, Ant. first adapted to English words. The variety of Chants is also gre

In the Introductory department, containing the elements of vod tion however, that the different departments, (Rhythm, Melody teacher, therefore, will not have to skip about from place to Instruction of the Boston Academy of Music," † which professes work merely contains in a didactic form those doctrines or princip illustration.

they are called codas, yet they are not designed for the close, me priate. In the singing school and choir meetings, they may alway the oecasion, hymn, &c. The hymns in which these Hallelujahs eircumstances does not the devout heart say, " Praise the Lord?

Ir the question be asked, "Why add another to the many books och Me now before the public?" the reply must be similar to what would be appropriate, tere the same inquiry to be made account there be some unusuural tere the same inquiry to be made account.

nuer and variety of books become necessary; while, on the other hand, an enlargement of Wifriend of musical cultivation, therefore, and may we not add, what true philanthropist, will fail to rejoice in the publication of any new book of Church Nehi being founded on correct principles of science and taste, helps to enlarge the boundaries and to extend the knowledge of the correct principles of the correct principles of science and taste, helps to enlarge the boundaries

ression of new music; without this there will be no advancement. The same principle thrould it be expected that a choir of singers must remain satisfied with singing over for any counity should be satisfied with reading over and over the same books Nor is this constant any of these are unrivalled. So is Milton. But is this latter fact any reason why no one on since Milton if none had been encouraged but those who were as good as himself? The tunes may possess some value, and some that is not found in their predecessors, and some as Cowper says,

"The very spice of life,

f this work was first published in 1822. The Choir, or Union Collection, in 1832. The Boston t named work the four parts are printed upon two staves, after the manner of publishing similar of the parts, there are many who prefer the common mode of printing. This consideration, cently received from distinguished European composers, which he could hardly feel justified in

selection of the old standard tunes, which, though often republished, are always in demand, and which are as necessary to every singing book, designed for get of style in melody harmony and rhythmical structure, as cannot fail to be highly interesting y of style, in melody, harmony and rhythmical structure, as cannot fail to be highly interesting c., will be found many new and interesting pieces never before published, and also others now

, the general arrangement of the Modern Psalmist has been followed, with this important excepn is usual in similar works. amics,) are intermingled in the same order as it is usual to teach them in singing schools. The merely to follow the regular succession of chapters as they occur. Unlike the "Manual of h how to teach, and with the contents of which every teacher, therefore, should be familiar, this thare necessary to be taught, leaving the teacher to pursue his own method of explanation and

The Codas added to many of the tunes form quite a new feature box of this kind, and it is hoped they may add interest to the performance of psalmody. Although the Codas added to many of the tunes form quite a new feature box of this kind, and it is hoped they may add interest to the performance of psalmody. Although the Codas added to many of the tunes form quite a new feature box of this kind, and it is hoped they may add interest to the performance of psalmody. Although the Codas added to many of the tunes form quite a new feature box of this kind, and it is hoped they may add interest to the performance of psalmody. Although the Codas added to many of the tunes form quite a new feature box of this kind, and it is hoped they may add interest to the performance of psalmody. rg, but in public worship the propriety of singing them must depend upon the circumstances of propriety be introduced, are more numerous than may be at first supposed; for under whether ough he slay me, yet will I trust in him." cacning which is explained in the Manual, and

The Editor having seen several recent notices of this work, in which seems to be taken to be taken to a great extent the Manual may be called a translation of that work which is commonly called the Pestalozzian method,—a method now so gently and only solved, so which he would also state, that the work of Kübler there mentices, we saw the second of th This purpose refers to the Manual itself, p. 14, 43,

## ELEMENTS OF VCAL MUSIC.

#### CHAPTER I.

#### GENERAL DIVISION OF THE SUBJECT.

- § 1. Musical sounds may be 1. Long or Short.
  - High or Low.
     Soft or Loud.
- § II. In the elementary principles of music there are three departments:
  - 1. Rhythm. This is founded on the first of the above distinctions, and treats of the length of sounds.
  - 2. Melody. This is founded on the second distinction, and treats of the pitch of sounds.
  - 3. Dynamics. This is founded on the third distinction, and treats of the power of sounds.

#### § III. GENERAL VIEW.

Distinctions.

Long or Short.

High or Low.

Soft or Loud.

Departments.

RHYTHM.

Melody.

Dynamics.

Subjects.

Length.

Length.

Pitch.

Power.

#### QUESTIONS.

How many distinctions exist in the nature of musical sounds?—What is the first? Second? Third?—How many departments are there in the elementary principles of music?—What is the first department called? Second? Third?—What is that distinction in the nature of musical sounds, on which Length of sounds? Melody? Dynamics?—What is that department called which relates to the essential properties have musical sounds? What are they?—What is the suject of Rhythm? Melo-Rhythmical, Melodic, or Dynamics?—If sounds differ with respect their length, is the difference Rhythmical, Melodic, or Dynamics?—If sounds differ with respect to their pitch, is the difference Melodic, or Dynamic difference?

#### CHAPTER II.

## RHYTHM.

DIVISIONS OF TIME, BEATING TIME, ACCENT.

The length of sounds is regulated by a division of the time occupied reformance of music into equal portions.

he portions of time into which music is divided are called Measures.

Measures are divided into Parts of Measures.

A measure with Two parts is called Double measure.

THREE "TRIPLE measure.

GUADRUPLE measure.

SIX "SEXTUPLE measure.

The character used for separating measures is called a Ban-thus,

Noserve the difference between a measure and a bar Do not call a measure, a bar.

o aid in the computation and accurate division of time, certain moti the hand are made. This is called *Beating Time*.

No prove ry person learning to sing should give strict attention to beating time. Experience ere the habit of beating time is neglected, the ability to keep time is seldom acquired.

Accent the first part of the measure. Similarly ble measure has two beats: first, Downward; second, Upward.

third rd. Accented on the first part of the measure.

hird tr; fourth, Upward. Accented on the first and third parts of

♦ XIII. Sextuple time has six beats: first, Downward; second, ownward; hird, Hither; fourth, Thither; fifth, Upward; sixth, Upward. Acented on the first and fourth parts of the measure.

NOTE. The hither beat is made horizontally to the left, the thither beat to the right. For the first downward beat, in Sextuple time, let the hand fall half the way, and for the second, 'he mainder

§ XIV. One measure in Quadruple is equivalent to two measures in Double time; and one measure in Sextuple is equivalent to two neasures in Triple time.

NOTE. The most important requisite in all good performance is accuracy of time. It is this that binds a choir together, and carries them safely through the most difficult rhythmical combinations. To acquire the habit of keeping good time requires much patience and perseverance; and t is in this that those who commence learning to sing are most likely to fail. The school should now be exercised integrating time, and in singing one sound to the syllable LA to each part of the measure.

#### QUESTIONS.

Hw is the length of sounds regulated (or governed) in music?—What are the portions of time called into which music is divided?—What portions of time are smaller than measure?—Fow many kinds measure are there?—How many parts has double measure? Triple? Quadruple? Sextuple?—which part of the measure is double time accented? Triple? Quadruple? Sextuple?—What is character called which is used for separating the measures?—What distinguishes one kind of time to another?—In beating time, how many motions has double time? Triple? Quadruple? Sextuple What is the use of beating time?

#### CHAPTER III.

RHYTHM-OF NOTES.

\$ XV. Thength of sounds is indicated by the form of certain characters called N<sub>25</sub>.

XVI. There five kinds of notes in common use, viz:



SXVIII. A Dor (•) adds one half to the length of a note. Thus a dotted half of is equal in length to three quarters .

#### QUESTIONS.

What are those characters called which represent the length of sounds?—Are notes rhythmical, melodic, or dynamic characters?—How many kinds of notes are there in common use?—What is the longest note called? The next? &c.—How much does a dot add to the length of a note?—What do notes represent?—What are notes for?

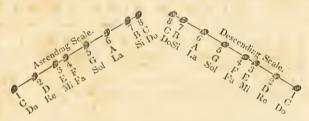
CHAPTER IV.
MELODY.

SCALE, MAJOR

#### ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC

XXII. In singing the scale, the following syllables are used: Written, Do, RE, MI, FA, Sol, LA, SI, Do. Pronounced, Doe, Ray, Mee, Fah, Sole, Lah. See, Doe,

Illustration of the Scale, with numerals, letters and sullables.



Note. The scale should be sung to the class slowly and distinctly, to the syllable la, or to numerals, beginning at a suitable pitch, ascending and descending several times until they may be supposed to have a clear idea of it, when they may be required to sing it themselves. A few will almost always be found, say from five to ten in a class of a hundred, who cannot at first get the sounds right. These cannot go on with the others with advantage to either party, but if they can practise in a separate class they may, probably, by extra exertion, succeed. As the difficulty in such cases is almost always with the ear, listening to the singing of others is of much greater importance to such persons than any attempt to sing themselves.

§ XXIII. The difference of pitch between any two sounds is called an INTERVAL. Thus, from one to two is an interval, &c.

NXIV. In the seale, there are five larger and two smaller intervals, the

elled Steps and the latter Half-Steps.

half-stens oecushow and four and

#### CHAPTER V

MELODY. THE STAFF AND CLEFS.

§ XXVI. The pitch of sounds is represented by a character called a STAFF, or which the seale, or other music, is written in notes.

§ XX'II. The Staff eonsists of five lines, and the spaces between them.

& XX\*III. Each line and space is ealled a Degree; thus, there are nine degrees five lines and four spaces.

or above the Staff are used; also additional lines called ADDED lines.

The Staff with added lines.

Added line above.

Fifth line	Space above.	
Fourth line.—	Fourth space.	
	Third space.	
Third line.	Second space.	
Second line. — First line.—	First space.	
First line.	Space below.	A J.J. J. P 10W.
		-Added line low.

§ XXX. In writing the seale on the staff, one may be place on either of its degrees, and the other sounds follow in regular order; nus, if one be placed on the first line, two will be on the first space. iree on the second line, and so on; or, if one be placed on the first spr', two will be

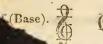
on the second line, and so on.

. § XXXI. There are two ways in which the scale is cone on the staff; first, one on the added line below; and second

s of writing the scale, XXII. To distinguish between these two naracter is used ealled a

the position of the letters on the staff.

use: the G Clef (Treble) There are two Clefs in cor



- \$ XXXIV. The G clef, which signifies G, is placed on the second line.
- § XXXV. The F clef, which signifies F, is placed on the fourth line.
- § XXXVI. When the G clef is used, the sound one is written on the added line below (C); and when the F clef is used, it is written on the second space (C).

Example 1. The Scale, G clef, ascending and descending.

2				=		-0-	0	3	-0-					=	=
9-0-	0	0-	0	-0-							-0-	0	-0-	0	
1	2 D	3 E	4	5 G	6	7 B	8	8	7 B	6	5 G	4 F	3°	2	1
Do	Re		l'a	Sol	A La	Si	Do	Do	Si	La	Sol		Mi	Re	Do

Example 2. The Scale, F clef, ascending and descending.

1			· ·	1	-0-	10	0	1-0-	0	10				1	1
<u></u>			-0-	0	-0					-0-	2	0-			
	-0-													-0-	
															-
-	_	_		<u> </u>	-	~	0		~	-					
1	2	3	4	5	6 A La	1	8	8 C Do	-7	0	5	4 E	3	2	1
C	D	E	F	G	A	В	C	C	В	A	G	F	E	D	C
Do	Re	Mi	Fa	Sol	La	Si	Do l	Do	Si	La	Sol	Fa	Mi	Re	Do.

#### QUESTIONS.

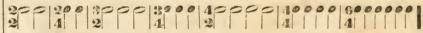
What is that character called, which represents the pitch of sounds?—Is the staff a rhythmical, mendic or dynamic character? Why?—How many lines are there in the staff? How many spaces?—What is each line and space of the staff called l—How many degrees does the staff contain?—Pointing to the staff.) Which line is this? Space? &c.—(Pointing to the staff.) Which degree of the staff is this? &c.—What is the space above the staff called! Space below?—If lines are added below the staff, what are they called? If added above the staff, what are they called?—Where upon the staff is one usually written? Where two? Three? &c.—What letter is one? Two? Three! &c.—What syllable is one? Two? Tirree? &c.—On what other degree of the staff, besides the added line below, is one often written?—How can we tell whether one be written on the added line below, or on the second space?—How many clefs are there?—What are they called?—What does the G clef signify?—What does the F clef signify!—If the G clef is used, where must one be written?—If the F clef is gased, where must one be written?

#### CHAPTER V.

#### RHYTHM-VARIETIES OF MEASURE

- § XXXVII. Each kind of time may have as many varieties as there are different notes. These varieties are obtained by the use of the different notes on each part of the measure.
- \$\( \sum \text{XXXVIII.}\) Time is marked by figures which express the number of parts and contents of the measure; the upper figure or numerator showing the number of parts, or kind of time; and the lower figure or penominator denoting the particular note used on each part of the measure, or the variety of time.

Examples of some of the common varieties of measure.



Note. Other varieties also may be used; as,

2 2 3 3 4 4 4 6 6 8c.

Note. It is to be observed, that notes have no positive, but only a relative length. The example 2.2 is not necessarily either slower or quicker than 2.4; 3.2 is neither slower nor quicker than 3.8, &c. The different varieties of time in each of the above examples are practically the same. To the eye they are different, to the ear alike.

#### QUESTIONS.

How many kinds of time are there?—How many varieties in each kind of time?—How are the different varieties of time obtained?—By which figure is the kind of time designated?—By which figure is the variety of time designated?—What is the upper figure (denominator) for?—What is the lower figure (denominator) for?—Do the different varieties of time differ to the ear, or to the eye only?—What does the numerator express (or number)?—What does the denominator express (or denominate)?—Suppose the figures to be 4-4, what two notes will fill a measure? What one note? What four? &c.

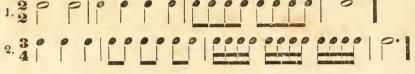
Note. Similar questions may also be asked in reference to the different kinds and varieties of time

#### CHAPTER V.

RHYTHM—DIFFERENT NOTES APPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF MEASURE; AND DIFFERENT NOTES IN THE SAME MEASURE.

§ XXXIX. Different notes may occur in every variety of measure.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES. Syllable la.



§ XL. Different notes may occur in the same measure.

PRACTICAL EXERCISE.



§ XLI. The singing may commence on some other part of the measure than the first.

PRACTICAL EXERCISE.

#### CHAPTER VII.

RHYTHMICAL CLASSIFICATION; OR PRIMITIVE AND DERIVED RELA-TIONS, OR FORMS OF MEASURE. ONE NOTE TO EACH PART OF THE MEASURE. SIMPLE FORMS.

SXLII. When each part of a measure is occupied by the particular note designated by the figure denoting the variety of time, the measure is said

to be in its primitive relation. Thus, if the denominator be 2, the primitive relation of the measure is halves; if 4, quarters; if 8, eighths, &c. Such forms of measure with their derivatives are called Simple Relations. The primitive note is taken as a standard by which to determine the length of others.

Note. By relation is meant the form or order of filling a measure.

§ XLIII. Derived relations, or forms, are obtained from the primitive relation, by uniting two or more parts of the measure.

#### EXAMPLE.

Quarter Relations.
First Class. Second Class. Third Class.

Primitive. 4

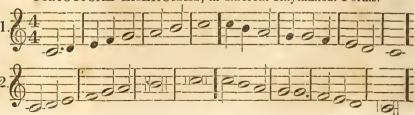
1st Derivative. 2

2d Derivative. 2

3d Derivative. 2

Note. It will be observed that in the first class the union commences with the first part of the measure; in the second class it commences with the second part, &c. The second derivative in the third class, may be considered as irregular. Other simple forms, or relations, should be exhibited to the school, as 4-2, 3-2, 3-4, 4-8, 3-8, &c. This subject should be well understood.

#### PRACTICAL EXERCISES, in different Rhythmical Forms.





When is a measure said to be in its primitive form?—What is the primitive form of the measure marked 4-4?—What is the primitive form of the measure marked 4-2? 4-8? 3 4? 3.2 4-16? Acc.—Why is the primitive form of any measure called so? Ans. Because it is just what is expressed by the figures. [It is also the most natural and easy form in which the measure can appear.]—What are all other forms of measure besides the primitive called?—How are derived forms obtained from the primitive?—How many derivatives are there in the first class? Second? Third?—What is peculiar to the derivatives of the first class? Second?—What is peculiar to the first derivative of the third class?—Why is the second derivative in the third class called irregular?—How can derived forms be reduced to primitive?—When a note commences on an unaccented part of a measure, and is continued on an accented part of the measure, what is it called? Ans. Syncopated note.—In which class are syncopated notes found?

NOTE. It is thought unnecessary to repeat the questions for different kinds, or varieties of measure, as 3-4, 3-2, 42, 4-8, &c. If the principle be understood, it can easily be applied to these and other varieties of measure.

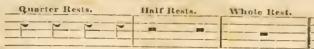
#### CHAPTER VIII.

QUARTER, HALF AND WHOLE RESTS. TIED NOTES.

\$ XLIV. When a measure, or part of a measure is to be passed over in silence, it is indicated by a character called a Rest.

§ XLV. Each note has its corresponding Rest.



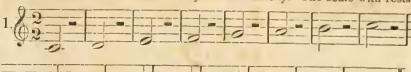


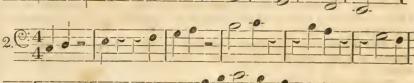
#### QUESTIONS.

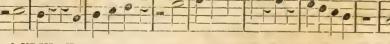
When a measure or part of a measure is passed over in silence, what is it called ?—What are those characters called, which indicate silence?—Are rests rhythmical, melodic, or dynamic characters? Why?—How many kinds of rests are there?

Note. Exercise at present, only on whole, half, and quarter rests.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES. Rhythm and Melody. The scale with rests.







§ XLVI. Two notes tied together represent one sound.
PRACTICAL EXERCISES.





#### CHAPTER IX.

DYNAMICS. DEGREES. PIANO, MEZZO AND FORTE.

§ XLVII. Mezzo. A sound produced by the ordinary exertion of the vocal organs, is a medium or middle sound; it is called Mezzo, (pronounced met-zo) and is marked m.

 $\S$  XLVIII. Piano. A sound produced by some restraint of the vocal organs, is a *soft* sound; it is called Piano, (pronounced *pee-ân-o*) and is marked p.

§ XLIX. FORTE. A sound produced by a strong or full exertion of the vocal organs, is a *loud* sound; it is called forte, and is marked f.

Note. Mezzo, Piano and Forte are Italian words, which, by long usage, have become technical terms in music, and are used by all nations.



§ L. Pianissimo. If a sound is produced by a very small, but careful exertion of the vocal organs, softer than piano, yet so loud as to be a good audible sound, it is called Pianissimo, (pronounced pee-an-is-si-mo) and is marked pp.

§ LI. Fortissimo. If a sound is produced with still greater exertion of the vocal organs than is required for *forte*, but not so loud as to degenerate into a scream, it is called fortissimo, and is marked ff.



What is the third distinction in musical sounds?—What is the department called, which arises out of this distinction?—What is the subject of Dynamics?—When a sound is neither loud nor soft, what is it called? How marked?—When a sound is soft, what is it called? How marked?—When a sound is loud, what is it called? How marked?—If a sound is very soft, what is it called? How marked?—If a sound is very loud, what is it called? How marked?—What does Piano, or P signify?—What does Forte, or F signify?—What does Fortessimo, or FF signify?—What does Fortissimo, or FF signify?

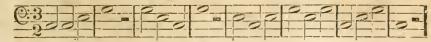
#### CHAPTER X.

LESSONS IN WHICH THE VARIOUS SOUNDS OF THE SCALE PROCEED, NOT ACCORDING TO THEIR REGULAR ORDER OF PROGRESSION, BUT BY SKIPS.

§ LII. One and three. With these two sounds the following changes may be produced: 1 3, 3 1.



§ LIII. One, three and five. With these sounds the following changes may be produced: 1 3 5, 1 5 3, 3 1 5, 3 5 1, 5 1 3, 5 3 1.



\$LIV. One, three, five and eight. With these sounds the following changes may be produced:

1	3	5	8	1	3	1	5	8	1	5	1	3	8	1	8 8 8	1	3	5
1	3	8	5	1	3	1	8	5	1	5	1	8	3	1	8	1	5	3
1	5	3	8	1	3	5	1	8		5	3	1	8	1	8	3	1	5
1	5	8	3		3	5	8	1		5	3	8	1	1	8	3	5	1
1	8	3	5		3	8	1	5	L	5	8	1	3	1	8	5	1	3
1	8	5	3	ļ	3	8	5	1		5	8	3	1	ı	8	5	3	1



§ LV. One, three, five, eight and seven. Seven naturally leads to eight. Eight, therefore, will serve as a guide to seven. In order to sing seven right, think of eight.



§ LVI. One, three, five, eight, seven and four. Four naturally leads to three. Three, therefore, is the guide to four.



\$ LVII. One, three, five, eight, seven, four and two. One or three will guide to two.



§ LVIII. One, three, five, eight, seven, four, two and six. Five will guide to six.





In the use of one and three, how many changes may be produced? What are they? Ans. 1 3 and 3 1. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced with 1, 3 and 5, provided we commence with 1? What are they? Ans. 1 3 5, and 1 5 3. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced, beginning with 3? What are they? Ans. 3 1 5, and 3 5 1. Sing them.—How many changes, beginning with 5? What are they? Ans. 5 1 3, and 5 3 1. Sing them.—How many changes may be produced with 1 3 5 and 8, beginning with 1? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 3? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 5? What are they? Sing them.—How many, beginning with 5? What are they? Sing them.—To what sound does 7 naturally lead? Ans. 8.—What sound must we think of, to enable us to sing 7 right? Ans. 8.—What sound is a guide to 7?—To what sound does 4 lead? Ans. 3.—What sound is a guide to 4?—What sound will guide to 6? Ans. 1 or 3.—What sound will guide to 6? Ans. 5.

#### CHAPTER XI.

EXTENSION OF THE SCALE, AND CLASSIFICATION OF VOICES.

§ LIX. When sounds above eight are sung, eight is to be regarded as one of an upper scale.

\$ LX. When sounds below one are sung, one is to be regarded as eight

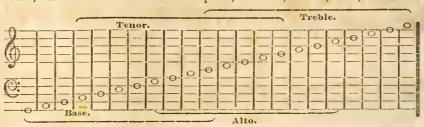
of a lower scale. PRACTICAL EXERCISES



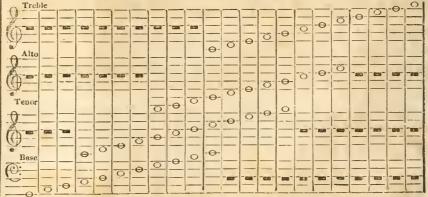
§ LXI. The human voice is naturally divided into four classes, viz: lowest male voices, or Base; highest male voices, or Tenor; lowest female voices, or Alto; highest female voices, or Treble. Boys, before their voices change, sing the Alto.

NOTE. Besides the above distinctions, there is also the Baritone, between the Base and Tenor and the Mezzo Soprano, between the Alto and Treble.

§ LXII. The following example exhibits the usual compass of the human voice, and also that of the different parts, as Base, Tenor, Alto, Treble.



§ LXIII. The Treble or G clef is used for the Alto, and often for the Tenor; but when used for the Tenor it denotes G an octave lower than when used for the Treble or Alto. The following example exhibits the common use of the clefs.



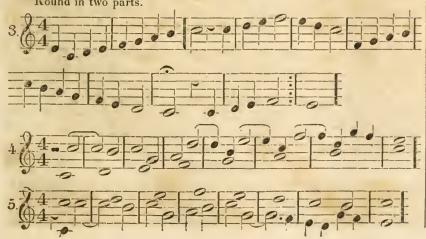
Note. It is important that the difference of pitch between male and female voices be fully explained and illustrated.

When sounds above 8 are sung, as what are we to regard 8?-When sounds below 1 are sung, as what are we to regard I?-Into how many classes is the human voice divided ?-What are the lowest male voices called? What are the highest catled?—What are the lowest female voices called? What are the highest called?



NOTE. When the first voice passes the double bar and commences the third measure, the second voice is to begin. The pause is to be observed only by the second voice at the close.

Round in two parts.



#### CHAPTER XII

#### THE CHROMATIC SCALE.

- & LXIV. Between those sounds of the seale which are a step distant, there may be an intermediate sound a half-step distant from each; thus, intermediate sounds may occur between 1 and 2, 2 and 3, 4 and 5, 5 and 6, and 6 and 7; but not between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8, because the intervals between those sounds are already half-steps, and there is no smaller practicable interval.
- & LXV. The notes representing intermediate sounds may be written on the same degree of the staff with either of the sounds between which they occur. Thus the note representing the sound between 1 and 2 may be written upon the same degree of the staff as either of these sounds.
- & LXVI. When the note representing an intermediate sound is written on the same degree of the staff as the lower of the two sounds between which it occurs, a sign of elevation called a SHARP (#) is placed before it, and the note, or letter, or sound is said to be sharped: as, Sharp one, Sharp two, &c. or C#, D#, &c. A sharp raises the pitch of a note a half-step.
- & LXVII. When the note representing an intermediate sound is written on the same degree of the staff as the upper of the two sounds between which it occurs, a sign of depression called a FLAT (b) is placed before it, and the note, or letter, or sound is said to be flatted: as, Flat seren, Flat six, &c. or Bb, Ab, &c. A flat lowers the pitch of a note a half-step.
- & LXVIII. In the application of syllables to the sharped sounds, the vowel sound is changed to ce. Thus sharp one is di, (pronounced dee,) sharp two ri, &c. In the application of syllables to the flatted sounds, the vowel sound is changed to a. Thus the flat seven is se, (pronounced sa,) flat six le, &c
- & LXIX. A scale of thirteen sounds, including all the intermediate sounds and twelve intervals of a half-step each, is called the CHROMATIC SCALE.

EXAMPLE. The Chromatic Scale, Numerals, Letters and Syllables.





§ LXX. A sharp or a flat affects the letter on which it is placed throughout the measure in which it occurs.

#### EXAMPLE.



NOTE. In the above example the sharp affects both Cs in the first measure, but not the C in the second measure.

§ LXXI. When a sharped or flatted note is continued on the same degree of the staff from one measure to another without any intervening note, the influence of the sharp or flat is also continued.

#### EXAMPLE.



§ LXXII. When it is necessary to contradict a flat or a sharp, or to take away the effect of either of these characters, a character called a NATURAL (\$\beta\$) is used.



§ LXXIII. A sharped note naturally leads to the next degree above it, and a flatted note to the next degree below it. Hence it is easy to sing a sharped note in connexion with the note next above it, and a flatted note in connexion with the note next below it.

#### PRACTICAL EXERCISE.



NOTE. Tunes in the key of C may now be introduced.

#### QUESTIONS

Between what sounds of the scale may intermediate sounds be produced? Ans. 1 and 2, 2 and 3, 4 and 5, 5 and 6, and 6 and 7.—Why can there not be an intermediate sound between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8?—What is the sign of elevation called, by which intermediate sounds are indicated?—What is the sign of depression called, by which intermediate sounds are indicated?—When a sharp is placed before a note, how much higher is its sound?—When a flat is placed before a note, how much lower

s its sound?—What is the intermediate sound between 1 and 2 called, when it derives its name from 1? Ans. B1. What letter? Ans. C2.—What is it called, when it derives its name from 2? Ans. D2. What letter? Ans. D3. (Note. Ask similar questions with respect to the other sounds.)—By what character is the ascending chromatic scale formed?—By what character is the descending chromatic scale formed?—Are flats and sharps rhythmical, melodic, or dynamic characters?—Does a sharped sound naturally lead upwards, or downwards?—To what does \$\frac{1}{2}\$ lead? &c.—Does a flattened sound naturally lead upwards, or downwards?—To what does \$\frac{1}{2}\$ lead? &c.—Which is the guide to a sharped sound?—Which is the guide to a flatted sound?—What is the guide to \$\frac{1}{2}\$? &c.—What is the guide to \$\frac{1}{

#### CHAPTER XIII.

#### DIATONIC INTERVALS.

§ LXXIV. In addition to those intervals called Steps and half-steps belonging to the scale in its natural progression, there are also other intervals occasioned by skipping; as, Seconds, Thirds, Fourths, Fifths, Sixths, Sevenths and Octaves

\$ LXXV. Intervals are always reckoned from the lower sound upwards, unless otherwise expressed.

#### DIATONIC INTERVALS.

NOTE. Diatonic, because they are produced by skips in the diatonic scale.

& LXXVI. Two sounds being the same pitch, are called Unison.

\$LXXVII. When the voice proceeds from any sound to that on the next degree of the staff, the interval is called a Second; as from 1 to 2, 2 to 3, &c.

§ LXXVIII. When the voice skips over one degree, the interval is called a Third; as from 1 to 3, 2 to 4, &c.

§ LXXIX. When the voice skips over two degrees, the interval is called a FOURTH; as from 1 to 4, 2 to 5, &c.

§ LXXX. When the voice skips over three degrees, the interval is called a Fifth; as from 1 to 5, 2 to 6, &c.

LXXXI. When the voice skips over four degrees, the interval is called a Sixth, as from 1 to 6, 2 to 7, &c.

§ LXXXII. When the voice skips over five degrees, the interval is called a Seventn; as from 1 to 7, 2 to 8, &c.

§ LXXXIII. When the voice skips over six degrees, the interval is called an Octave; as from 1 to 8, 2 to 9, &c.

#### QUESTIONS.

When two sounds are both the same pitch, what are they called? Ans. Unson—When we proceed from any note to that which is written on the next degree of the staff, what is the interval called? Ans. Second.—When we skip over one degree of the staff, what is the interval called? Ans. Third. When we skip two degrees? Fourth. When we skip three degrees to it if the When we skip four degrees? Sixth. When we skip five degrees? Seventh. When we skip six degrees? Eighth, or Octave.

#### CHAPTER XIV.

#### MAJOR AND MINOR INTERVALS.

NOTE. This chapter may, if thought best, be omitted.

& LXXXIV. Seconds.

- 1. A second consisting of a half-step, is a MINOR SECOND.
- 2. A second consisting of a step, is a MAJOR SECOND.

§ LXXXV. Thirds.

- 1. A third consisting of a step and a half-step, is MINOR.
- 2. A third consisting of two steps, is MAJOR.

& LXXXVI. Fourths.

- 1. A fourth consisting of two steps and one half-step, is a PERFECT FOURTH.
- 2. A fourth consisting of three steps, is a SHARP FOURTH & LXXXVII. Fifths.
  - 1. A fifth consisting of two steps and two half-steps, is a FLAT FIFTH.
- 2. A fifth consisting of three steps and a half-step, is a PERFECT FIFTH. & LXXXVIII. Sixths.
  - 1. A sixth consisting of three steps and two half-steps, is MINOR.
- 2. A sixth consisting of four steps and a half-step, is MAJOR

\$ LXXXIX. Sevenths.

- 1. A seventh consisting of four steps and two half-steps, is a FLAT SEVENTII.
- 2. A seventh consisting of five steps and one half-step, is a SHARP SEVENTH.

NC. Octave. An octave consists of five steps and two half-steps.

XCI. MINOR INTERVALS ALTERED TO MAJOR. If the lower note of any minor interval be flatted, or the upper one sharped, the interval becomes major.

XCII. MAJOR INTERVALS ALTERED TO MINOR. If the lower note of any major interval be sharped, or the upper one flatted, the interval becomes

minor.

§ XCIII. Extreme sharp intervals. If the lower note of any major interval be flatted, or the upper one sharped, the interval becomes superfluous, or extreme sharp.

§ XCIV. EXTREME FLAT INTERVALS. If the lower note of any minor interval be sharped, or the upper one flatted, the interval becomes DIMIN-

ISHED OF EXTREME flat.

#### QUESTIONS.

If a second consists of a half-step, what is it called? Ans. Minor Second.—If a second consists of a step, what is it called? Major Second .- If a third consists of a step and a half-step, what is it called? -If a third consists of two steps, what is it called?—If a fourth consists of two steps and one half-step, what is it called !- If a fourth consists of three steps, what is it called !- If a fifth consists of two steps and two half-steps, what is it called?—If a fifth consists of three steps and one half-step, what is it called? -If a sixth consists of three steps and two half-steps, what is it called I-If a sixth consists of four steps and one half-step, what is a called !- If a seventh consists of four steps and two half steps, what is it called !-If a seventh consists of five steps and one half-step, what is it called !-If an octave consists of five steps and two half-steps, what is it called ?- Minor Intervals altered to Major. If the lower sound of any minor interval be flatted, what does the interval become !- If the upper sound of any minor interval be sharped, what does it become ?- Major Intervals altered to Minor. If the lower sound of any major interval be sharped, what does the interval become?—If the upper sound of any major interval be flatted, what does the interval become?—Extreme Sharp Intervals. If the lower sound of any major interval be flatted, what does the interval become ?—If the upper sound of any major interval be sharped, what does the interval become !- Extreme Flat Intervals. If the lower sound of any minor interval be sharped, what does the interval become ?-If the upper sound of any minor interval be flatted, what does the interval become?

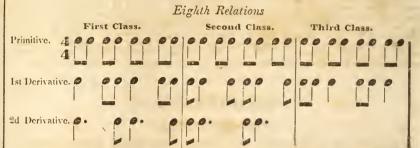
#### CHAPTER XV.

MEASURE, OR COMPOUND FORMS. EIGHTH RESTS. TRIPLETS. REPEAT.

\$XCV. When two or more notes come to each part of a measure, they are to be considered as constituting the primitive form of the measure, and

arc to be taken as the standard by which to determine the length of longer notes. Such forms of measure with their derivatives are called Compound Relations, or Compound Forms of Measure.

#### EXAMPLE.



Note. Other examples may be exhibited on the Black Board, as Quarters in 4-2, or 3-2, &c.

§ XCVI. Eighth Rests.

§ XCVII. Three notes are sometimes sung to one beat, or part of a measure. The figure 3 is placed over such notes, and they are called TRIPLETS.

§ XCVIII. Repeat. Dots across the staff require the repetition of the strain.

# 



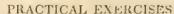
EXAMPLE.

Sixteenth Relations, Double Time. Primitive. 1st Derivative. 2d Derivative.

\* Where schools are kept but for a short time, it may be necessary to omit this chapter

O. A dotted note or rest is sometimes lengthened by a second dot, which adds to it one fourth of the note, or one half of the first dot

§ CI. Sixteenth Rests.







#### CHAPTER XVII.

#### DYNAMIC TONES.

§ CII. Organ Tone. A sound which is commenced, continued and ended with an equal degree of power, is called an organ tone.

§ CIII. CRESCENDO. A sound commencing soft and gradually increasing to loud, is called CRESCENDO. (cres. or \_\_\_\_)

§ CIV. DIMINUENDO. A sound commencing loud and gradually diminishing to soft, is called DIMINUENDO. (dim. or )

§ CV. Swell. An union of the crescendo and diminuendo, produces the swelling tone, or swell.

Note. Sing the scale very slow, (ah,) applying the swell.

♦ CVI. PRESSURE TONE. A very sudden crescendo, or swell, is called a PRESSURE TONE. (< or <>>`



 $\S$  CVII. Explosive Tone. A sound which is struck suddenly, with very great force, and instantly diminished, is called an explosive tone; also forzando, or sforzando. (> or sf. fz.)



 $\S$  CVIII. The proper application of dynamics constitutes the form of musical expression

NOTE. Aspirate the first h in the syllable hah, with great power.

#### QUESTIONS.

When a sound is begun, continued, and ended, with an equal degree of power, what is it called?—When a sound is begun soft, and gradually increased to loud, what is it called?—When a sound is begun loud, and gradually diminished to soft, what is it called?—When the crescendo is united to the diminuendo, what is it called?—What is a very-sudden crescendo called?—What is a very sudden diminish called?

#### CHAPTER XVIII.

#### TRANSPOSITION OF THE SCALE,

§ CIX. When C is taken as one, as it has always been hitherto, the scale is said to be in its natural position; but either of the other letters may be taken as one, in which case the scale is said to be TRANSPOSED.

§ CX. As one is the basis of the scale, the foundation on which it rests, so the letter which is taken for this sound is called the κεγ. Thus, if the scale be in its natural position, it is said to be in the κεγ of C; if G be taken as one, the scale is in the κεγ of G, &c. By the key of C, is meant that C is one of the scale, or that the scale is based on C; by the key of G is meant that G is one of the scale, &c.

§ CXI. In transposing the scale the proper order of the intervals (steps and half-steps) must be preserved. Thus, the interval must always be a step from one to two, and from two to three, a half-step from three to four, a step from four to five, from five to six, and from six to seven, and a half-step from seven to eight.

SCXII. The interval from one letter to another is always the same, and cannot be changed; thus it is always a step from C to D, and from D to E, a half-step from E to F, a step from F to G, from G to A, and from A to B, and a half-step from B to C. In the transposition of the scale, therefore, it becomes necessary to introduce sharps and flats, or to substitute sharped or flatted letters for the natural letters, so as to preserve the proper order of the intervals.

§ CXIII. First transposition by sharps; from C to G, a fifth higher, or a fourth lower.



§ CXIV. SIGNATURE. To preserve the proper order of intervals from six to seven, and from seven to eight, in the above transposition of the scale, it is necessary to substitute F# for F. The sharp is placed immediately after the clef, and is called the signature (sign) of the key; thus the signature of the key of G is F#. The signature of the key of C is said to be natural.

#### PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN G.



#### QUESTIONS.

When is the scale said to be in the key of C?—Why is the scale said to be in the key of C, when C is taken as one ?-Suppose G be taken as one, in what key would the scale be then ?-What is meant by the key of C? D? E? F? &c - When any other letter than C is taken as one, what is said of the scale?—In what key is the scale, when in its natural position?—In transposing the scale, what must we be careful to preserve unaltered !-What must the interval always be, from 1 to 2.7. 2 to 3? &c.—What is the interval, always, from C to D? D to E? &c.—How can the order of the intervals be preserved in transposing the scale !- What is the first transposition of the scale usually made ?—How much higher is G, than C?—How much lower is G, than C?—What is the signature to the key of G !-What is the signature to the key of t' !-Why is F sharped in the key of G !-What sound has the key of G, that the key of C has not ?-What sound has the key of C, that the key of G has not !- How many sounds have the keys of C and G in common !- What letter is 1, in the key of C?-What sound is C, in the key of G?-What letter is 2, in the key of C!-What sound is D, in the key of G ?-[Note. Similar questions on the other letters and sounds ]-In transposing the scale from C to G, what sound is found to be wrong ?-Is it too high, or too low !- What must we do with 4 in this case ?- What does this sharped 4th become in the new key of G !- What effect does sharping the 4th have on the scale?—What must be done in order to transpose the scale a 5th?

#### ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC

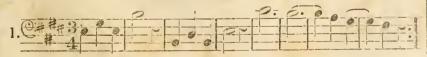
SCXV. Second transposition by sharps; from G to D, a fifth higher, or QUESTIONS a fourth lower If the scale be transposed from G a fifth higher, to what letter will it go?—In order to transpose the scale a fifth, what must be done?—What is the 4th in the key of G?—What letter must be sharped. EXAMPLE. then, in transposing from G to D?-What is the signature to the key of D!-Wuat letters are sharp ed? Why?-How much higher is the key of G, than the key of C?-How much higher is the key of D, than the key of G?—What letter is 6, in the key of C?—What sound is A, in the key of G?— What sound is A, in the key of D ?- Note. Similar questions should be asked of other letters and sounds.]-What sound has the key of G, that the key of D has not !- What sound has the key of D, that the key of G has not ?-How many sounds have the keys of G and D in common !-How many sounds have the keys of C and D in common? 8 7 C# Si Do & CXVI. Third transposition by sharps; from D to A, a fifth higher, or a fourth lower. PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN D. EXAMPLE. E Fa Sol La Si Do PRACTICAL EXERCISE IN A.



If the scale be transposed from D a fifth, to what letter will it go?—In order to transpose the scale a fifth higher, what must be done?—What is 1 in the key of D?—What letter, then, must be sharped, in transposing from D to A?—What is the signature to the key of A?—What letters are sharped?—How much higher is the key of A, than D?—How much higher is the key of B than C?—What sound is D, in the key of C?—What sound is D, in the key of C?—What sound is D, in the key of D?—What sound is D, in the key of A?—What sound is D, in the key of A?—What sound has the key of A, that D has not?—What sound has the key of A and D in common?



PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN E.





#### QUESTIONS.

If the scale be transposed a fifth from A, to what letter a fifth go?—In order to transpose the scale a fifth, what must be done?—What is 4 in the key of A.—What letter, then, must be sharped, it transposing from A to E?—What is the signature to the key of E?—What letters are sharped? Why?—How much higher is the key of E, than the key of A?—[Note] Other questions may be asked, similar to those under the 1st, 2d and 3d transpositions.

§ CXVIII. Fifth transposition by sharps. Key of B. Five sharps: F# C#, G#, D# and A#. (Same as Cb.)

§ CXIX. Sixth transposition by sharps. Key of F#. Six sharps F#. C#, G#, D#, A# and E#. (Same as Gb.)

§CXX. Seventh transposition by sharps. Key of C#. Seven sharps. F=, C=, G=, D=, A=, E= and B=. (Same as Db.)

§ CXXI. Eighth transposition by sharps. Key of G≠ Eight sharps: F=, C=, G=, Dπ, A≠, E≠, B= and F×. (Same as Ab.)

§ CXXII. In the last transposition, from C≠ to G≠, a new character has been introduced on F≠, called a DOUBLE SHARP.

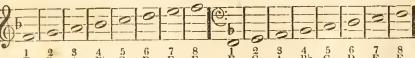
What key is a fifth higher than E?—What is the signature to the key of B?—What letters are sharped in the key of B?—What key is a fifth higher than B?—What is the signature to the key of F#?—What letters are sharped in the key of F#?—What key is a fifth higher than F#?—What is the signature to the key of C#?—What letters are sharped in the key of C#?—What is the signature to the key of C#?—What is the signature to the key of C#?—What letters are sharped in the key of C#?—F having been sharped before, what is it called when it is sharped again?

§ CXXIII. The scale may be still further transposed by double sharps, but it is unnecessary, inasmuch as the same variety can be more easily obtained by transposition by flats. The keys beyond E are seldom used.

§ CXXIV. It will be observed that in each of the foregoing transpositions the scale has been removed a fifth, (or a fourth downwards,) and that at each transposition a new sharp on the fourth has been found necessary. Hence the following Rule: The sharp fourth transposes the scale a fifth.

§ CXXV. First transposition by flats; from C to F, a fourth higher, or a fifth lower.

EXAMPLE.



Do

Re Mi

Fa Sol La

§ CXXVI. SIGNATURE. To preserve the proper order of intervals from three to four, and from four to five, in the above transposition of the scale, it is necessary to substitute Bb for B. The flat is placed immediately after the clef, and is called the Signature; thus the signature of the key of F is Bb.

#### PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN F.





Let thy chill - ing breez - es

green a - - gain; Quick - ly end thy drea - ry reign.

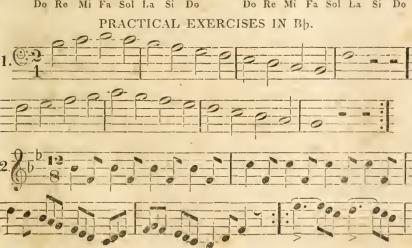
flee. Drea - ry win - ter haste from me .

How much higher than C is F?—What is the signature to the key of F?—Why is B flatted in the key of F?—What sound has the key of F, that C has not ?—What sound has the key of C, that F has not ?—How many sounds have the keys of F and C in common?—What letter is I, in the key of C?—What sound is C, in the key of F?—In transposing the scale from C to F, what sound is found to be wrong?—Is it too high or too low?—What must be done with it?—Why must it be flatted?—What does the flat 7th become in the new key of F?—What is the effect of flatting the 7th ?—What must be done in order to transpose the scale a 4th?

§ CXXVII. Second transposition by flats; from F to Bb, a fourth higher, or a fifth lower.









#### QUESTIONS.

If the scale be transposed from F a fourth, what will be the key?—In order to transpose the scale a 4th, what must be done?—What is 7 in the key of F?—What letter must be flavred, then, in transposing from F to B??—What does Eb besone, in the new key of B??—What is the signature to the key of B??—What letters are flatted? Why?—How much ligher is B), than F?—How much ligher is F, than C?—What sound has the key of B?, that does not belong to the key of F?—What sound has the key of F, that does not belong to the key of F?—What sound has the key of F, that does not belong to the key of B??—How many sounds have the two keys in common?

§ CXXVIII. Third transposition by flats; from Bb to Eb, a fourth higher, or a fifth lower.

#### EXAMPLE.



#### PRACTICAL EXERICSES IN Eb.





If the scale be transposed from Bo a 4th, what will be the key?—In order to transpose the scale a 4th, what must be done?-What is 7 in the key of Bp !-What new flat do we obtain, then, in transposing from By to E?-What does the flat 7th become in the new key?-What is the signature of Ey? -What letters are flatted ?- How much higher is En than Bh? &c.

CXXVIII. Fourth transposition by flats; from Eb to Ab, a fourth





If the scale be transposed a 4th from Eb, what will be the key?-What is the signature to the key of Ap?-What letters are flatted?-How does flatting the 7th, transpose the scale?-How much higher is Ab than Eb?

& CXXIX. Fifth transposition by flats. Key of Db. Five flats: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db and Gb. (Same as C#.)

& CXXX. Sixth transposition by flats. Key of Gb. Six flats: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb and Cb. (Same as Ff.)

& CXXXI. Seventh transposition by flats. Key of Cb. Seven flats: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, Cb and Fb. (Same as B.)

& CXXXII. Eighth transposition by flats. Key of Fb. Eight flats: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, Cb, Fb and Bbb.

& CXXXIII. In the last transposition, from Cb to Fb, a new character is introduced on Bb, called a DOUBLE FLAT.

#### QUESTIONS.

What key is a fourth from Ab?—What is the signature to Db?—What letters are flatted in the key of Do?-What key is a 4th from D?-What is the signature to the key of Go?-What letters are flatted in the key of Gp?-What key is a 4th from Gp?-What is the signature to the key of Cp?-What etters are flatted in the key of Cb?—What key is a 4th from Cb?—What is the signature to the key of Fb?—What letters are flatted in the key of Fb?—B having been flatted before, what is it called when it is flatted again?

§ CXXXIV. The scale may be still further transposed by double flats, but it is unnecessary, inasmuch as the same variety can be more easily obtained by transposition by sharps. The keys beyond Ab are seldom used.

§ CXXXV. It will be observed that in each of the foregoing transpositions by flats, the scale has been removed a fourth (or fifth downwards), and that at each transposition a new flat on the seventh has been found necessary. Hence the following Rule: The flat seventh transposes the scale a fourth.

#### CHAPTER XIX.

MINOR SCALE.

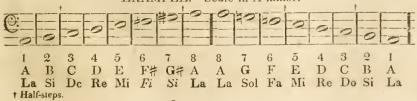
§ CXXXVI. In addition to the major scale as at Chapter IV, and the chromatic scale as at Chapter XII, there is another scale in which the intervals (steps and half-steps,) are differently placed, which is called the MINOR SCALE.

NOTE. The word mode is often used in connection with major and minor; as, Major mode and Minor mode.

§ CXXXVII. In the ascending minor seale the half-steps occur between two and three, and seven and eight; in descending between six and five, and three and two.

§ CXXXVIII. The minor scale in its natural position commences with A, or A is taken as one.

EXAMPLE. Seale in A minor.

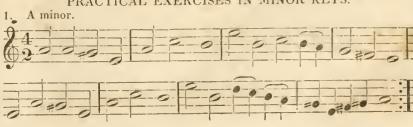


- § CXXXIX. In the ascending minor scale, six and seven are altered from the signature, both being sharped; but in descending, all the sounds remain unaltered from the signature.
- § CXL. When the major and minor scales have the same signature they are said to be related. Thus the key of C major is the relative major to A minor; and the key of A minor is the relative minor to C major.
- § CXLI. The relative minor to any major key is found a sixth above it, or is based upon its sixth; and the relative major to any minor key is found a third above it, or is based upon its third.
- § CXLI. It will be observed that the letters and syllables correspond in the major and its relative minor. Thus the syllable Do is applied to C in both cases, although it is one in the major and three in the minor mode.

§ CXLIII. There is another form in which the minor scale is often used, in which there are *three* intervals of a half-step each, *three* of a step, and one of a step and half-step.



#### PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN MINOR KEYS.







In what consists the difference between the Major and Minor scales ?-Are the ascending and descending minor scales alike in regard to intervals, or do they differ ?- In the ascending minor scale between what sounds do the half-steps occur !- In the descending mn or scale, where do the half-steps occur !- With what letter does the minor scale commence, when it is in its natural position !- What is meant by the scale in its natural position ?-hi the ascending minor scale, what sounds are altered from the signature ?-In the descending minor scale, are there any sounds altered, or do they all remain the same ?-When are the major and minor scales said to be related ?-What is the signature to the key of C major ?-What is the signature to the key of A minor ?-What is the relative minor to C major ?-What is the relative major to A minor ?-On what sound of the major scale, is its relative minor based !-What is meant by the scale being based upon any sound ?-On what sound of the minor scale, is its relative major based ?-How much higher is the minor scale, than its relative major? How much lower is the minor scale, than its relative major ?-How much higher is the major scale than its relative minor ! How much lower is the major scale, than its relative minor !- What syllable is applied to 1, in the minor scale? To 2? To 3? &c .- What is the signature to the key of G major? What is the relative minor to G major? - What is the relative major to E minor? What is the signature to E minor ?-What is the signature to D major? What is the relative minor to D major? -What is the relative major to B minor? What is the signature to B minor?-What is the signature to A major? What is the relative minor to A major? - What is the relative major to F minor? What is the signature to F2 minor? What is the signature to E major? What is the relative minor to E poajor !- What is the relative major to Cominor ? What is the signature to Cominor ?- What is the signature to F major? What is the relative minor to F major?—What is the relative major to D minor! What is the signature to D minor !-- What is the signature to B2 major! What is the relative minor to B2 major ?- What is the relative major to G minor? What is the signature to G minor !-What is the signature to E2 major? What is the relative minor to 1.7 major? - What is the relative major to Change? What is the signature to Change? -- What is the signature to Ap major? What is the relative minor to Ab major ?- What is the relative major to P minor? What is the signature to Fining? What is the signature to Choajor? Connor? Gimajor? Gimajor? Dimajor? D minor? A major? A minor? E major? E minor? F major? F minor? Bb major? Bb onnor! 12 major? I'minor? Ab major? Ab minor? B major! B minor? Fig major! I'm minor? Camajor? Caminor? Gamajor? Gaminor? In how many forms is the minor scale used?-What is its most common form? Ans. That which has the 6th and 7th sharped in ascending. -What is the other form of the minor scale ? Ans. That in which only the 7th is sharped - In the first form of the minor scale, are the ascending and descending scales alike, or do they differ !-In what respect do they differ ?- In the second form of the immor scale, are the ascending and descending scales alike, or do they differ ?- What interval has this form of the munor scale, which does not belong to the other, or to the major scale? Ans. A step and a half.—Between which two sounds is this interval found ?-Repeat the syllables to the first form of the minor scale. To the second.-Sing the minor scale in its first form. Second

#### ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC.

#### CHAPTER XX.

#### MODULATION.

- § CXLIII. When in a piece of music the scale is transposed, such change is called MODULATION.
- § CXLIV. The particular note by which the change is effected, is called the note of modulation.
- § CXLV. When a modulation occurs, the melodic relations of the sounds are immediately changed, and it is necessary for the singer to understand and feel this change, and to be governed by it.
- § CXLVI. If possible the change should be made in the mind of the performer before the note of modulation occurs, as this will enable him to get the true sound of that note.
- § CXLVII. In such changes as usually occur in psalmody, extending only to one or two measures, it is not necessary to change the syllables, but merely to alter the vowel sound, or termination of the syllable as at §LXVIII, but where the change is continued for sometime, the solmization of the new key should be adopted.
- § CXLVIII. The most common modulations are, 1st. from one to five, or from any key to that which is based upon its fifth; 2d. from one to four, or from any key to that which is based upon its fourth. These changes occur in almost every piece of music.
- § CXLIX. First modulation. From one to five. This change is produced by sharping the fourth, which (sharp fourth) becomes seven in the new key. The sharp fourth is therefore the note of modulation between any key and its fifth.
- § CL. Second modulation. From one to four. This change is produced by flatting the seventh, which (flat seventh) becomes four in the new key. The flat seventh is therefore the note of modulation between any key and its fourth

#### PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

NOTE. The figures over the notes show the proper places for making the changes.









#### ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC



#### CHAPTER XX.

PASSING NOTES, SHAKE, TURN, LEGATO AND STACCATO, AND MISCELLANEOUS CHARACTERS.

Note. The contents of this chapter may be introduced at any convenient time during the course.

§ CLI. Passing Notes. Ornamental or grace notes are often introduced into a melody that do not essentially belong to it; they are commonly written in smaller characters, and are called passing notes.

§ CLII. APPOGIATURE. When a passing note precedes an essential note, it is called an APPOGIATURE. The appogiature occurs on the accented part of the measure. EXAMPLES.



§ CLIII. AFTER NOTE. When a passing note follows an essential note, it is called an AFTER NOTE. The after note occurs on the unaccented part of a measure.



§ CLIV. SHAKE. The shake (†r) consists of a rapid alternation of two sounds, as in the following example. It has no place in common psalmody, but should be much cultivated by those who would acquire smoothness and flexibility of voice.



§ CLV. Turn. The turn ( ) consists of a principal sound, with the sounds next above and below it. It should be performed with care and neatness, but not too quick.



S CLVI. LEGATO. When a passage is performed in a close, smooth and gliding manner, it is said to be LEGATO.

#### EXAMPLE.



§ CLVII. STACCATO. When a passage is performed in a pointed, distinct and articulate manner, it is said to be STACCATO. ( ! ! ! ! )

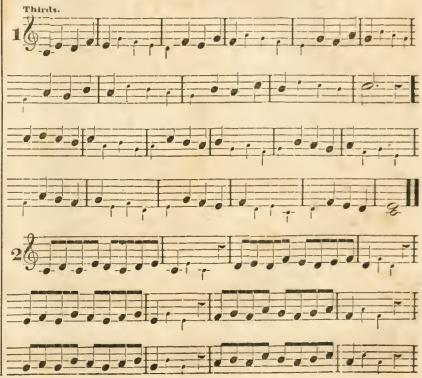
#### EXAMPLE.



- § CLVIII. Tie. A character called a Tie is used to show how many notes are to be sung to one syllable. It is also used to denote the legato style.
- § CLIX. PAUSE. When a note is to be prolonged beyond its usual time, a character ( ) called a PAUSE is placed over or under it.
- § CLX. Double Bar. A double bar ( ) shows the end of a strain of the music, or of a line of the poetry.
- § CLXI. Brace. A brace is used to connect the staves on which the different parts are written.
- § CLXII. DIRECT. The direct (we) is sometimes used at the end of a staff to show on what degree the first note of the following staff is placed.

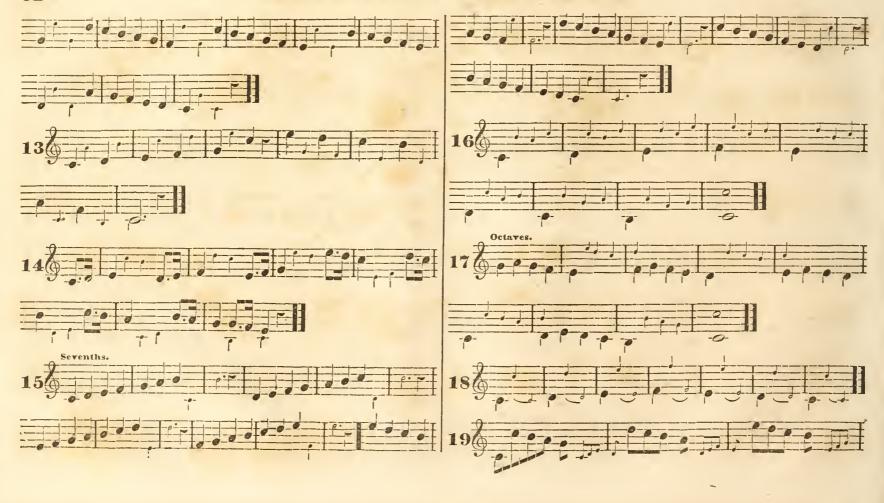
#### EXERCISES ON THE DIATONIC INTERVALS

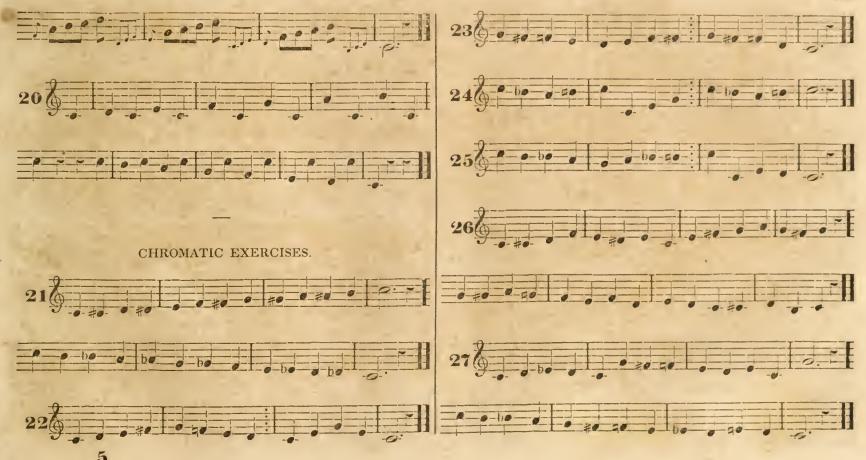
NOTE. The following lessons may be sung by the whole school without any reference to the differest sized notes, or they may be sung in two parts (responsive or conversational) as follows: the Base and Tenor sing the large, and the Alto and Treble the small (answering) notes; or, the Alto and Treble sing the large, and the Base and Tenor the small (answering) notes.











A. An Italian preposition, meaning to, in, by, at, &c. A B-neptacito. At pleasure. Accelerando. Accelerating the time, gradually faster and faster. Accressimente. Increase, augmentation. Adagio of Atasio. Slow. Adarissimo. The Superlative of adagio, meaning very slow. Alagio Assai or Molto. Very slow. Ad Libitum. At pleasure
Aesthetics. 'The science of taste
Affetuoso. Tender and affecting.
Azitato. With agitation. Alla. In the style of. Al'a Breve. A variety of common time. Alla Capella. In church style Allegramente. Rather quick. Allegretto. Less quick than Allegro. Allegrissimo. Very quick. Allegro. Quick. Allegro Assai. Very quick. All, gro con Fnoco. Quick and animated. Allegro di Molto. Exceedingly quick. Allegro Furioso. Rapid and vehemeot. Allegro ma non Presto. Quick, but not extremely so. Allegro ma non troppo. Quick, but not too quick. Allegro Vivace. Very quick and lively. Allentando. See Rulleutando. Amoubile. In a gentle and tender style. Amateur. A lover but not a professor of music. Amoroso or Con Amore. Affectionutely, tenderly. Andante. Gentle, distinct, and rather slow, yet connected. Andantino. Somewhat quicker than audante. Animato, or Con Anima. With fervent, animated expression.
Anima, or Con Anima. With spirit, courage, and boldness. Antiphone Music suag in alternate parts. A piacere. At pleasure. A Poco Piu Lento. Somewhat slower. A Poco Piu Mosso. Quicker and with more emotion. Arcata, Arcato, Arco, or Col Arco. With the bow. Ardito With ardor and spirit. Aria. Air. Arietta. A little air or melody, Arioso. In a light, airy, singlog maoner. Arneggio. Not together but in quick succession. Assai. Very, more or much; as Allegro Assai, or Adagio Assai.

Paritone, or Barytone. Between the Base and Tenor. Battuta. The heat, the beat of the measure. Bene Placito. A phrase which gives liberty to introduce ornaments, Contratto. The lowest female voice or to vary from the text. Ben Marcato. In a pointed and well marked manner. Brawura. A soug, requiring great spirit and volubility of execution. Briliante. Brilliant, gay, shining, sparking.

A ter po. lo time.

A tempo giusto. In strict and exact time.

Cadence. Closing strain; also a fanciful, extemporaneous embellish ment at the close of a soog. Cadenza. Some as the second use of cadence. See Cadence. Calando. Softer and slower.

Calcando. Pressing on, hurrying.

Brio or Brioso. Fervor, warmth, ardor.

Calmato. With culumess, traoquillity, repose. Cantabile. Graceful singing style. A pleasing flowing melody. Cantante. To be executed by the voice.

Cantata. A vocal composition of several movements.

Cantando. In a singing manner.

Cantilena. The melody or air. Canto. The treble part in a chorus. Canto Firmo, or Cantus Fermus. A plain chant or melody.

Capella. Chapel. Alla Capella. In church style. Cavatina or Cavata. Ao air of only one movement.

Choir. A company or band of singers; also that part of a church Elegante. Elegance. appropriated to the singers.

Chorat. A slow psalm tune, mostly in notes of equal length. Charist, or Charister. A member of a chair of singers.

Coda. An end or finish. In this work the term coda is applied to short phrases placed at the end of a tune designed sometimes for a close, and sometimes for an interlude between the stanzas of a Fieramente. Bold, with vehemence. livinn.

Col, or Con. With. Col Arco With the bow. Colla Parte. With the part.

Comodo, or Commodo. In un easy and unrestrained manner.

Con Affetto. With expression. Con Brio. With fervor. Concitato. Disturbed, ogitoted.

Con Dolcessa. With delicacy. Con Dolore, or Con Duolo. With mouroful expression.

Conductor. One who superintends a musical performance. Same as Music Director.

Con Eleganza. With elegance. Con Energico. With coergy.

Con Expressione. With expression.
Con Flessibilita. With flexibility, or freedom of voice.
Con Fuoco. With ardor, firc,
Con Furia. With firry, perturbation.

Con Grazia. With grace and clegance

Con Impeto. With force, energy. Con Justo. With chaste exactness.

Con Moto. With emotion.

Con Solemnita. With soleomity. Con Spirito. With spirit, animation. Con Stroments. With instruments.

Coro. Chorus.

Da For, from, ot. Da Camera. For the chamber Da Capella. For the church.

Da Capo. From the beginning

Decani The Priests, in contra-distinction to the lay or ordinary chor

Declamando. In the style of declamation. Decrescendo. Diminishing, decreasing, Delicatamente, a Delicato. With delicacy.

Dessus. The Treble. Devozione. Devotional.

Diettante. A lover of the arts in general, or a lover of music Ditizenza. Diligence, cure. Di Molto. Much or very. Divoto. Devotedly, devontly. Dolce. Sort, sweet, tender, delicate. Dolcemente, Dolcessa, or Dolcissimo. See Dolce. Dolente, or Loloroso. Mournful.

E. And. Energico, or Con Energia. With energy. Espressivo. Expressive. Estinte or Estinto. Dving away in time and force.

Fermato. With firmness and decision. Fine, Fin, or Finale. The end. Flebile. Tenderly, mournfully. Focoso, or Con Fuoco. With fire. Forzando, forz. or fz See Sforzando.

Fugue or Fuga. A composition which repeats, or sustains in its sev eral parts throughout, the subject with which it commences, and which is often led off by some one of its parts.

Fugato. In the fugue style. Fughetto. A short fugue.

Furioso, or Con Furia. With vehemence and agitation.

Giusto. In just and steady time. Glissando, or Glissato. In a gliding manner. Grazioso, Smoothly, gracefully. Grandioso, or Gran Gusto. In a grand stylo Grave. A slow and solemo movement. Graziosamente, or Con Grazia. Sec Grazioso. Gusto, Gustoso, or Con Gusto. With taste, elegantly

Impetuoso. With impetuosity. tmpressario. The Conductor of a Coucert. throcente, or Innocentemente. In an artless and simplo style. Intrada or Introduzione. Introduction. Istesso. The same; as, Istesso temps, the same time.

Lacrimando, or Lacrimoso. Monroful, pathetic. Lamentevole, Lamentando, Lamentabile. Mournfully. Larghissimo. Extremely slow. Larghetto. Slow, but not so slow as Largo. Largo. Slow.

#### EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

Pomposo. In a grand and Imposing style.

Sorra. Above.

Largo di molto. Very slow. Legato. Close, gliding, connected style. Legatissimo. In the closest and most gliding manner. Leggiero, or Leggeranzo. In a light, free, easy manner, Lentando. Gradually slower and softer. Lento, or Lentamente. Slow. Luco. As written.

Ma. But. Madrical. A composition for voices in the ancient style of imitation and fugue. Maestoso. Majestic, Majestically. Maestro Di Conella. Chapel Master, or Conductor of Church Music! Mancando. Growing faint and feeble, Manual. The key board to an orgun. Marcato. Stroug and marked style. Meno. Less. Messa di Voce. Moderate swell. Mesto, or Mestoso. Sad, pensive. Moderate or Moderatamente. Moderately. In moderate timo. Molto. Much or very. Molto Voce. With a full voice. Morendo. Gradually dving away. Mordente. A beat, or transient shake. Mormorando. Murmuring-a gentle murmuring sound. Mosso. Emotion. Motet, Motett, or Motetto. A piece of sacred music in several parts. Motivo. The principal subject. Moto, Motion-Andante Con Moto. Quicker than Andante.

Non. Not .- Nontroppo. Not too much.

Obligate. Applied to an indispensable accompaniment. part of a theatro occupied by the band. Ordinario. As usual. Ottava, Octave. Parlante. Speaking, talking. Parlando. In a speaking or declumatory manner. Partitura, or Partizione. The full score. Pastorole. Applied to graceful movements in sextuple time. Perdendo, or Perdendosi. Same as Lentando. Piacere, or A piacere. At pleasure. Pieno. Full. Pietoso. In a religious style. Piu. More. Piu Mosso. With more motion-faster Pizzicato. Suapping the violin string with the fingers Poco A little. Poco adagio. A little slow. Poco a Poco. By degrees, gradually.

Portumento. The manuer of austaining and conducting the voice from Sotto, Under, below, Sotto Foce, With subdued voice one sound to another. Portondo di l'oce. Sustaining the voice. Precentor. Conductor, leader of a choir. Precisione. With precision, exactness. Presto. Quick. Prestissimo. Very Quick. Primo. First. Quasi. As if, as it were, like, in some measure. Rallentando, or Allentando, or Stentando. Siower and softer by Tasto Solo. Without chords. Recitando. A speaking mauner of performance. Recitante. In the style of recitative. Recitative. Musical deciamation. Replica. Repeat. Rinforzando, Rinf. or Rinforzo. Suddenly increasing in power. Ritornello. A short prefatory, or intermediate symphony. Rissieno. A part which is not obligato, or principal. Risoluto. With resolution, boldness. Ritardanda. Slackening the time. Ritenuto or Ritenente. Same as Ritardando. Sherzando or Sherzato. In playful style. Segue. It follows, as Segue Duetto-the ductt follows. Semplice. Chaste, simple. Sempre. Throughout Always, as Sempre Forte, loud throughout, Sempra Con Forza. Loud throughout. Sentimento. With feeling-same as Affetuoso. Senza. Without, as Senza Organo-without the organ. Serio, Serioso, Serious, grave, Orchestra. A company or band of instrumental performers; also that Sforzando, or Sforzato. With strong force or emphasis, rapidly diminishing >. Siciliana. A movement of light graceful character. Simile. In like manner. Stentando. Slackening the time. Smiuendo, Sminuito. Decreasing-See Diminnendo. Smorzando. A gradual diminution, or softer and softer. Smanioso. With fury. Somorendo, Smorzando. Dying nway, same as Mancando Soave, Soavement. Sweet, sweetly. See Doice. Sogetto. The subject or theme. Solfeggi. Plural of Solfeggio. Solfeggio. A vocal exercise. Soli. Plural of Solo. Solo. For a single voice or instrument

Spiceato. Same as Staccoto. Spiritoso, Con Spirito. With spirit and animation. Staccato, Short, detached, distruct. Stentando, Stentato, Lincering, holding back, Strepitogo, Con Strepito, Noisy, buisterous, Stromento, Instrument, Stromenti, Instruments, Subito. Quick. Toce, or Tacet, Silent, or be silent, Tardo. Slow. Tempo. Time. Tempo a piacere. Time at pleasure Terano de Capella. Two double notes in a measure. Tempo Giusto. In exact time. Tempo Rubato. Implies a slight deviation from strict time by protracting one note and curtailing another, but so that the time of the measure be not altered in the aggregate. Tema. Subject or theme. Ten. Tenuto, Hold on, See Sostenuto. Timoroso. With timldity. Toccoto. Prelude. Tremando, Tremolo, Tremulando, Trembling, Tutti. The whole. Full Chorus. Un. A-as un poco, a little. Un poco Ritenuto. Rather gentle and restrained. Va. Go on; as Va Crescendo, continue to increase. Vacillando. Fluctuating, wavering, vacillating. Veloce, or Con Velocita. In rapid time. Verse. Same as Solo. Vespers. Evening vocal service of the Catholic Church Vigoroso, Bold, energetic. Vivace. Quick and cheerful. Vivacissimo. Very lively. Vivo. Cheerful. Virtuoso. A proficient in art. Voce di Petto. The chest volce. Voce di Testa. The head voice. Voce Sola. Volce alone. Volata. Rapid flight of notes. Volante. In a light and rapid manner Volti Subito. Turn over quickly. Zeloso, Con Zelo. Zealous, carnest, ergrent.

Sostemuto. Bustained.

## ON CHANTING.

CHARTING is to some extent a union of the speaking and singing voices, or an agreement or alliance between speech and song. A chant has therefore a speaking and a singing part; the former is called the reciting note, the latter the cadence. Most of the words are uttered to the reciting note, while the voice reposes on the singing sounds of the cadence in connection with a few of the last words of the verse or sentence. The Chant in its common form (single) has two musical phrases: the first consists of the reciting note and a cadence of two measures; the second, of a reciting note and a cadence of three measures.\* The reciting note is not designed to represent any particular length, or to bear any proportion o the time of the other notes, but it is used merely to designate the pitch on which the words are to be recited, and is to be made longer or shorter, according to the length of the verse. The words appropriated to the reciting note are not to be sung (dwelt upon as in singing,) but to be said or spoken, as a good reader would pronounce them, except that this is to be done, at a given pitch, and without inflexions. The same general rules, therefore, that apply to reading, in relation to articulation, pronunciation, emphasis, pauses and expression, are equally applicable to the reciting part of a chant. It is a very common fault that there is too much of the cantabile, or singing quality of voice, heard in chanting. The cadence is indeed permitted to sing, but even here where time is observed and the vowel sounds are prolonged, there should be more of a speaking enunciation than in common singing.

It is often said that a Choir cannot be made to chant together, but this is certainly a mistake. It is undoubtedly somewhat difficult, and like every thing else that is good, requires some labor, but the end is well worth the means; and every choir should practice it, not only because of its own excellence, but because it is one of the best

exercises to promote a correct articulation and delivery of the words in common psalmody.

The following method for teaching chanting is recommended. Let the teacher first carefully read over a line, or verse of the poetry, and immediately afterwards let the choir read simultaneously the same line or verse, imitating as nearly as possible the manner of the teacher; and so proceed through the psalm. When this can be well done, let him instead of reading the line or verse, recite it to a given pitch convenient to all, but without any cadence, and to this also let the choir respond in like manner

as before. From this it is not difficult to proceed one step further and add the cadence, which makes the chant complete.

In many of the churches in England the chanting is performed so very rapidly that not only the words are wholly lost, but even the injunction of the Apostle, to let all things be done "decently and in order," seems to be disregarded. Such an excessive and almost frivolous rapidity of utterance is alike at variance with good taste in reading, and with devotional feeling. The words appropriated to the reciting note should be uttered about as fast as they are to be read, taking care to preserve a pure delivery of the voice, and giving special attention to articulation, pauses and emphasis. There should be no attempt to sing louder than any one else, or to recite faster, or to see who can fairly get to the last syllable first, but reverence, gravity and dignity should pervade the whole performance.

A chant, both in its melody and harmony, should be easy and natural, consisting of the most common progressions, and avoiding all difficult intervals and combinations. The most perfect and beautiful specimens of chants are those of the old masters, in which the melody is confined to a small compass, and moves almost always by seconds.

See No. 11 by Farrant, 20 Gregorian; 25 Tallis, 38 Palestrina, and others.

On page 347, Chants have been applied to Metrical Psalms and Hymns. It will be seen at once that any Psalm or Hymn may be sung to any of the Chants in this way, and thus that a new and interesting department in Church Music is opened, by which a much greater variety may be introduced into this part of public worship. The form of Metrical Chanting which it is believed will be found the most interesting and effective, is that which is illustrated at No. 74, making a cadence at the end of the second and fourth lines of each stanza. While the chanting of Psalms and Hymns will in no case, perhaps, be found inappropriate, there is a peculiar propriety in applying this mode of performance to those Psalms and Hymns which are of a didactic, narrative, or hortatory character.

Many of the chants in this work are designed for antiphonal or responsive performance. This may be done by having a single voice sing the first phrase of the chant, or one voice on a part, and the response made by the full choir. A single voice is to be preferred, because the contrast is then the most striking. See No. 70, where the first strain may be sung by a single base, or alto voice, while the chorus respond in the second strain, and so on through the whole Psalm

The addition of the Hallclujahs is a peculiar feature in the chants contained in this work. These have been, many of them, written much after the manner of the Gregorian Chants; and in some instances

copied almost exactly from them.

It is gratifying to know that Chanting is beginning to be appreciated. It is a form of Church Music so scriptural, so venerable, so simple, and so exclusively appropriate to the circumstances of religious worship, that it must be constantly gaining in favor with all those who "love to sing and make melody in their hearts to the Lord."

## CARMINA SACRA:

OR

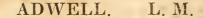
# BOSTON COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.

































1. Oh render thanks to God a - bove, The fountain of e - - ternal love; Whose mercy firm, through a - ges past, Has stood, and shall for - ev - er last.

2. Who can his mighty deeds express, Not on - ly vast—but num-ber-less? What mortal el - o - quence can raise His tri-bute of im - mortal praise?

## CYPRUS. L. M.

Altered from Boston Academy's Collection.



1. Ye Christian heralds, go, proclaim Salvation in Immanuel's name; To distant climes the tidings bear, And plant the rose of Sharon there, And plant the rose of Sharon there. 2. He'll shield you with a wall of fire, With holy zeal your hearts inspire; Bid raging winds their fury cease, And calm the savage breast to peace, And calm the savage breast, &c.

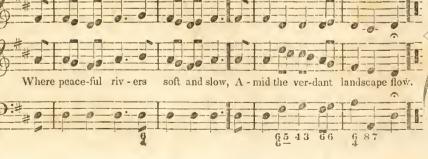


1. Je - ho - valı reigns, nıs throne is high, His robes are light and ma - jes- ty; His glo - ry shines with beams so bright. No mortal can sus - tam the sight.

2. His ter - rors keep the world in awe; His jus-tice guards his ho - ly law; His love re - veals a smil-ing face, His truth and promise seal the grace



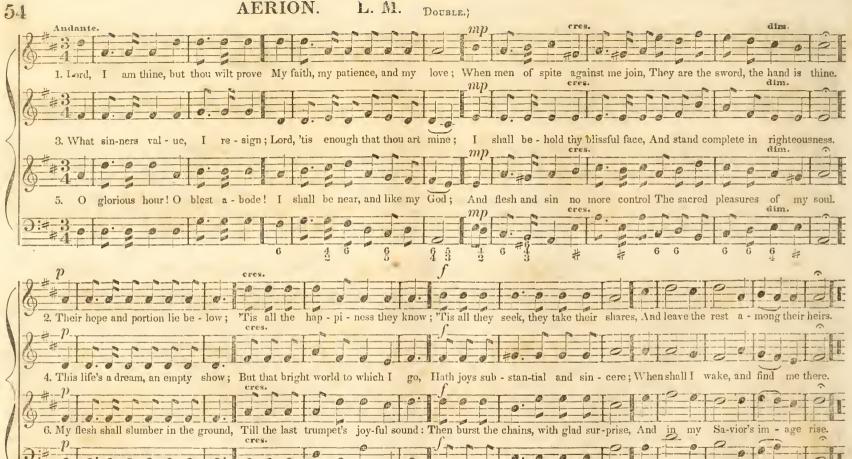














- 1. When we, our wearied limbs to rest, Sat down by proud Euphrates' stream, We wept with doleful thoughts oppressed, And Zion was our mournful theme.

  2. Our harps, that, when with joy we sung, Were wont their tuneful parts to bear, With silent strings, neglect-ed hung, On willow trees that withered there.
- Rather Slow.

  GEDER. L. M. (OR 6L. BY REPEATING THE TWO FIRST LINES.)

  CARL CRUST.
  - 1. To God our voic-es let us raise, And loud ly chant the joy ful strain; That rock of strength, oh let us praise, Whence free sal-va-tion we ob tain.

    2. The Lord is great, with glo-ry crowned, O'er all the gods of earth he reigns; Ilis hand sup-ports the deeps pro-found, His power a lone the hills sus-tains.
  - 3. Let all who now his goodness feel, Come near, and wor-ship at his throne; Before the Lord, their Ma-ker, kneel, And bow in ad o ra tion down.

# PTOLEMAIS. L. M.

1. From all that dwell below the skies, Let the Creator's praise a - rise: Let the Redeemer's name be sung, Through eve-ry land, by eve - ry tongue.

2. E - ter - nal are thy mercies, Lord E - ternal truth at-tends thy word; Thy praise shall sound from shore to shore. Till suns shall rise and set no more











1. No more, my God, I boast no more Of all the du-ties I have done; I quit the hopes I held be - fore, To trust the merits of thy Son.

2. Now, for the love I bear his name, What was my gain, I count my loss; My former pride I call my shame, And nail my glo-ry to his cross.

### APPLETON. L. M.



- 1. Oh come loud anthems let us sing, Loud thanks to our al migh ty King; For we our voi-ces high, should raise, When our sal-va-tion's Rock we praise.

  2. Oh let us to his courts re pair, And bow with a do ra tion there; Down on our knees, de-vout-ly, all Be fore the Lord our Ma ker fall.
- STERLING. L. M.

  Oh come loud authems et us sing, Loud thanks to our al-migh-ty King! For we our voices high should raise, When our salva-tion's Rock we praise.













1. When at this distance, Lord, we trace The various glories of thy face, What transport pours o'er all our breast, And charms our cares and woes to rest!

2. A - way, ye dreams of mortal joy! Rap-tures di-vine my tho'ts employ; I see the King of glory shine; I feel his love, and call him name.



3. Gave my re - pent-ant soul to prove The joy of his for - giv - ing love; Pour'd balm in - to my bleeding breast, And led my wea-ry feet to rest.

597 66 7













BRUNSWICK.







- 1. He who hath made his re-fuge, God, Shall find a most se-cure a-bode; Shall walk all day be-neath his shade, And there at night shall rest his head.

  2. Now may we say, Our God, thy power Shall be our for-tress, and our tower! We, that are formed of fee-ble dust, Make thine al-migh-ty arm our trust.

  3. Three happy man! thy Maker's care Shall keep thee from the tempter's snare; God is thy life—his arms are spread, To shield thee with a healthful shade.
  - WINDHAM. L. M.

DANIEL READ, late of New Haven, Ct.



1. Broad is the road that leads to death, And thousands walk to - gether there; But wisdom shows a narrow path, With here at death, and thousands walk to - gether there; But wisdom shows a narrow path, With here at death error at travel - er. 2. "De - my thy - self, and take thy cross," Is the Re-deem-er's great command; Na-ture must count her gold but dross, If she would gain this heavenly land.



1. Life is the time to serve the Lord, The time tin-sure the great re-ward; And while the lamp holds out to burn, The vil- est sin - ner may re - turn.

2. Then, what my thoughts design to do, My hands, with all your might, pursue; Since no de-vice, nor work is found, Nor faith, nor hope, be-neath the ground.









- 1. Thou great In structor, lest I stray, Oh teach my err ing feet thy way! Thy truth, with e ver fresh de light, Shall guide my doubtful steps a right.

  2. How oft my heart's af-fections yield. And wander o'er the world's wide field! My rov ing passions, Lord, re-claim; U - nite them all to fear thy name.
- 3. Then, to my God, my heart and tongue, With all their powers, shall raise the song; On earth thy glo-ries I'll de clare, Till heaven th'immortal notes shall hear.

## HEBRON. L. M.



1. Thus far the Lord has led me on; Thus far his power prolongs my days; And eve-ry evening shall make known Some fresh memo - rial of his grace.

2. I lay my bo - dy down to sleep; Peace is the pil - low for my head; While well appoint-ed an-gels keep Their watchful sta - tions round my bed.

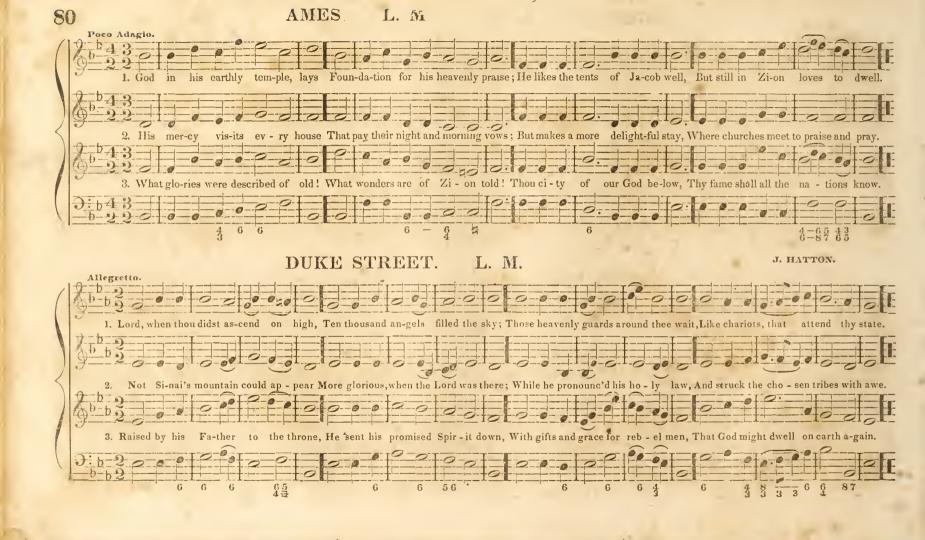
## WARD. L. M.



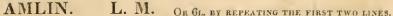
1. There is a stream, whose gentle flow Sup-plies the ci - - ty of our God! Life, love, and joy still gliding thro', And watering our di-vine a - bode.

2. That sacred stream, thine ho-ly word, Sup-ports our faith, our fear con - trols: Sweet peace thy promises af - ford, And give new strength to fainting souls

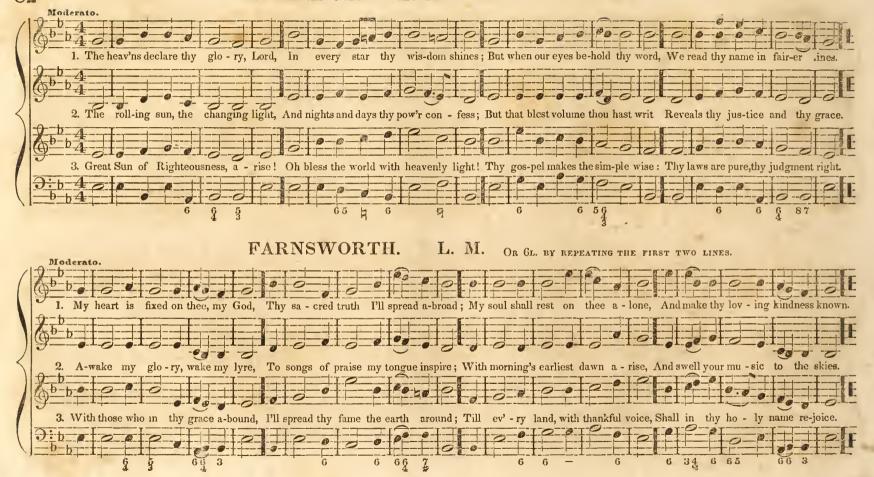














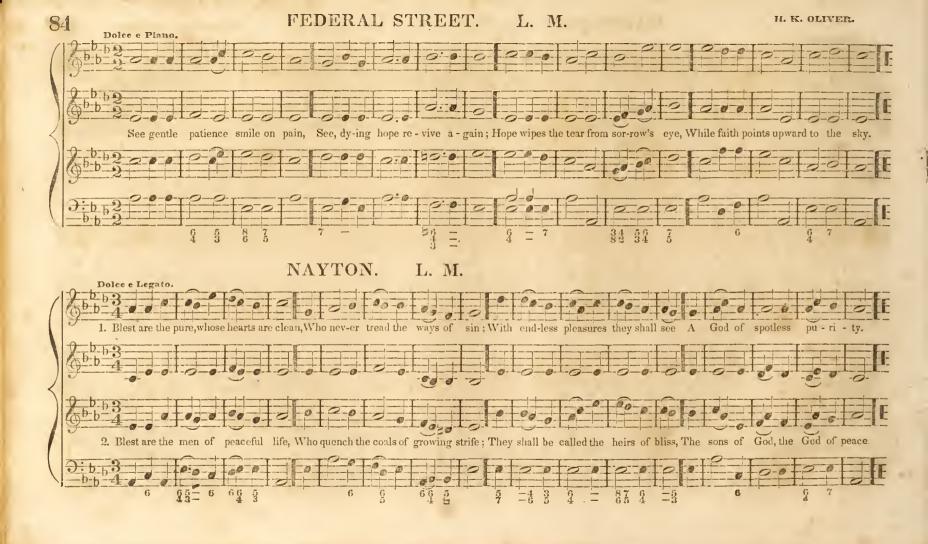
Kingdoms and thrones to God belong; Crown him ye na-tions, in your song: His wondrous name and pow'r rehearse; His honors shall en - rich your verse.



To God the great, the ev-er blest, Let songs of hon-or be addressed; His mer-ey firm for - ev - er stands; Give him the thanks his love demands.



Oh where is now that glowing love, That mark'd our un-ion with the Lord; Our hearts were fixed on things a - bove, Nor could the world a joy af - ford











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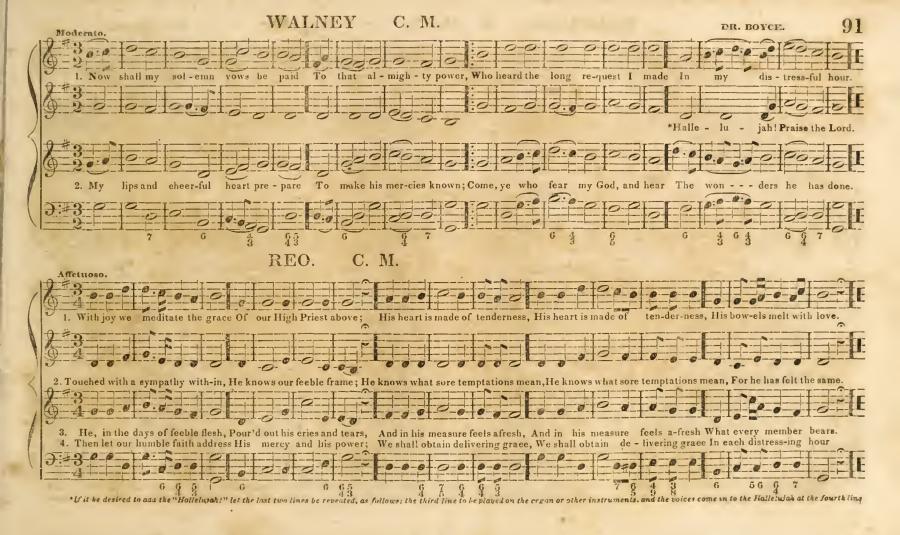














1. To heaven I lift my wait-ing eyes, There all my hopes are laid; The Lord, who built the earth and skies, Is my per - pet - ual aid.

2. Their steadfast feet shall nev - er fall, Whom he de-signs to keep; His car at - tends their hum - ble call, His eyes can nev - er sleep.



- 1. E-ternal Pow'r, al-migh-ty God! Who can approach thy throne? Ac-cess-less light is thine a bode, To an gel eyes un-known.

  2. Be-fore the radiance of thine eye, The heavens no lon-ger shine; And all the gio rics of the sky Are but the shade of thine.
- LENOAL. C. M.

  Arranged from J. J. BEHRENS.
  - 1. The Lord him-self, the migh-ty Lord, Vouchsafes to be my guide; The shep-herd, by whose con-stant care My wants are all sup plied 2. In ten-der grass he makes me feed, And gent-ly there re pose; Then leads me to cool shades, and where Re-fresh ing wa ter flows.









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1. Sing to the Lord, ye dis-tant lands, Ye tribes of ev'-ry tongue; His new dis-cov-ered grace de-mands A new and no-ble sorge.

2. Say to the na-tions— Je-sus reigns, God's own al-migh-ty. Son; His power the sink-ing world sus-tains, And grace sur-rounds hus throne.

3. Let an un-u-sual joy sur-prise The is-lands of the sea;—Ye moun-tains, sink, ye val-leys, rise, Pre-pare the Lord his way.

4. Be - hold he comes—he comes to bless The na - tions, as their God; To show the world his righteous-ness, And send his truth a - broad.





1. This is the day, the Lord hath made, He calls the hours his own; Let heaven re-joice—let earth be glad, And praise sur-round his throne.

2. Blest be the Lord, who comes to men With mes-sa - ges of grace; Who comes in God his Father's name, To save our sin - ful race.







1. We love thy ho-ly tem-ple, Lord, For there thou deign'st to dwell; And there the her-alds of thy word Of all thy mer-cies tell.

3. A - - round thine al - tar will we kneel In pen - i - tence sin - cere, A Sa-vior's mer-cy deep-ly feel, And words of par - don hear;



2. There in thy pure and cleansing fount, Washed from each guil-ty
4. Or, mingling with the cho-ral throng, Our joy-ful voi-ces raise, And pour the full me-lodious song, In notes of grate-ful praise.



1. My nev - er - ceasing song shall show The inercies of the Lord; And make succeed-ing a - ges know How faithful is his word.

2. Lord God of hosts, try wondrous ways Are sung by saints a - - bove: And saints on earth their honors raise To thy unchang - ing love.



\*This Time which is derived from an Instrumental Composition by Plevel, has been published as a Hymn Time in a variety of forms, but all of them much at variance with the original, especially in the fifth and sixth lines. In this arrangement it is restored as near to the original as the adaptation of the worlds will permit. The rhythmical structure of the present copy has also been corrected, by which it is made comparatively easy to keep correct time.

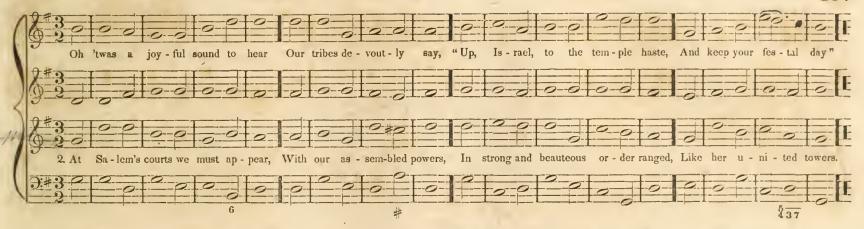
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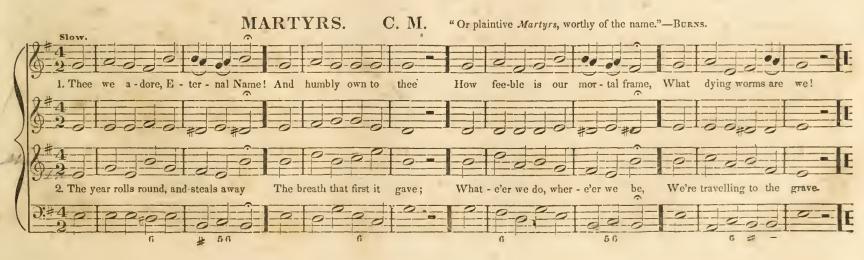
















1. How sweet, how heavenly is the sight, When those that love the Lord, 3. When, free from en - vy, scorn and pride, Our wish - es all a - bove, Each can his brother's fail-ings hide, And show a brother's love. 4. When 5. Love



each can feel his brother's sigh, And with him bear a part; When sorrow flows from eye to eye, And joy from heart to heart, And joy from heart to heart, love, in one de-light-ful stream, Thro' every bo - som flows; And union sweet, and dear es-teem, In eye - ry ac - tion glows, In eye - ry ac - tion glows, is the golden chain that binds The happy souls a - bove; And he's an heir of heaven, that finds His bo - som glow with love, His bo - som glow with love.





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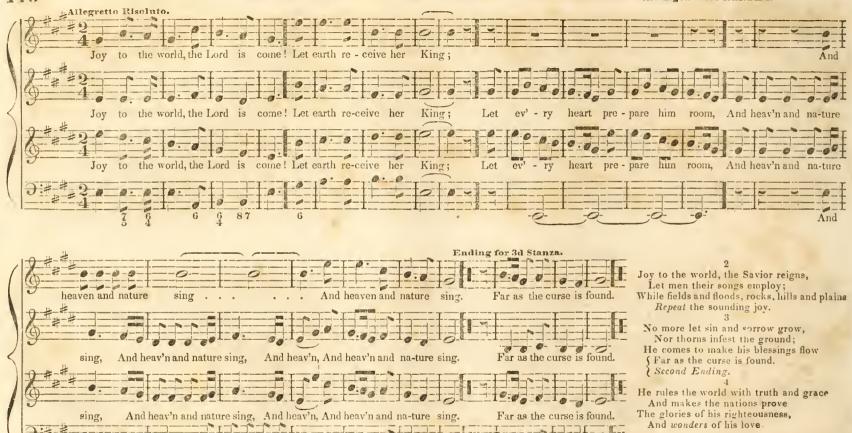




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heav'n and nature sing,

And heav'n and nature sing, And heav'n and na-ture sing.



Far as the curse is found





- 1. My God, my Father, blissful name! Oh! may I call thee mine? May I with sweet assurance, claim A portion so di-vine! Halle lu-jah! Hal-le lu jah!
- 2. This on ly can my fears control, And bid my sorrows fly: What harm can ever reach my soul, Beneath my Father's eye?

  3. Whate'er thy ho-ly will denies, I cheer-ful-ly re sign; Lord, thou art good, and just, and wise: Oh! bend my will to thine.
- 4. Whate'er thy sacred will ordains, Oh! give me strength to bear; And let me know my Father reigns, And trust his tender eare.



1. Come, let us lift our joy-rul eves Up to the courts above, And smile to see our Father there Up-on a throne of love. Hal-le - lu-jah! Hal-le - lu-jah! Hal-le - lu-jah!

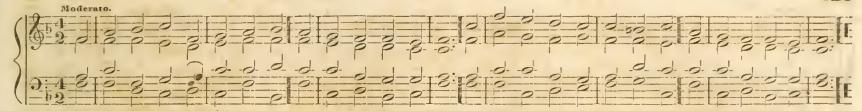




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1. Let not des - pair nor fell re-venge Be to my bo-som known; Oh give me tears for oth - ers' woe, And pa-tience for my own.

2. Feed me, O Lord, with need - ful food: I ask not wealth, or fame; But give me eyes to view thy works, A leart to praise thy name.



1. To our al-mighty Ma-ker, God, New hon-ors be addressed; His great sal-va-tion shines a-broad, And makes the na-tions blest.

2. Let all the earth his love proclaim, With all her different tongues, And spread the hon-or of his name, In mel-o-dy and songs.



- 1. Be-hold thy waiting servant, Lord, De vot ed to thy fear;
- 2. Hast thou not sent salvation down, And promised quickening grace?

Remember and con - firm thy word, For all my hopes are there.

Doth not my heart address thy throne? And yet the love de - - lavs.





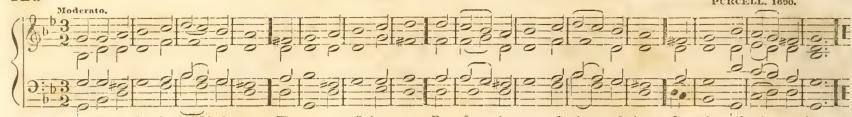








PURCELL. 1690.



1. As on some lone-ly build-ing's top, The sparrow tells her moan, Far from the tents of joy and hope, I sit and grieve a - lone. 2. But thou for -ey - er art the same, O my e - ter - nal God! A - - ges to come shall know thy name, And spread thy works a - broad.

## GRAFTON. C. M.



1. How oft, a - las! this wretched heart Has wandered from the Lord: How oft my rov-ing thoughts depart, For - get - ful of his word. 2. Yet sovereign mer-cy calls, 'Return,' Dear Lord, and may I come? My vile in - grat - i - - tude I mourn: Oh, take the wanderer home.

## KISHON. C. M.

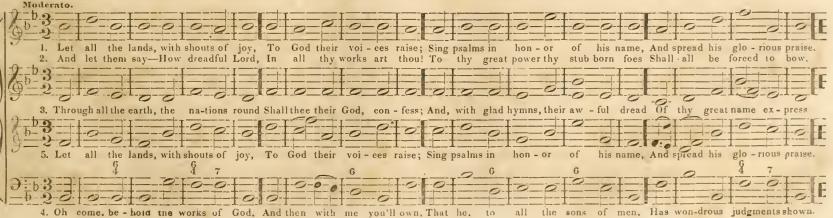


1. O Lord, the Sa - vior and de-fence Of all thy cho - sen race, From age to age thou still hast been Our sure a - bid - ing place. 2. Be - fore the lor - ty mountains rose, Or earth re-ceived its frame, From e - ver - last ing thou art God, To end - less years the same









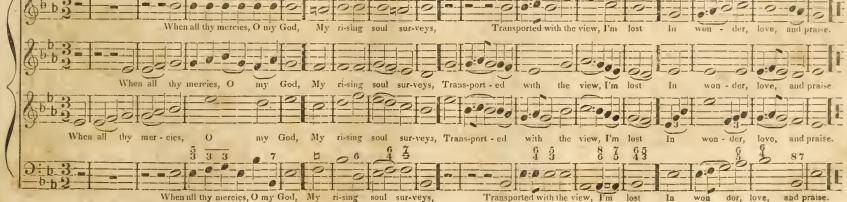
Moderato.











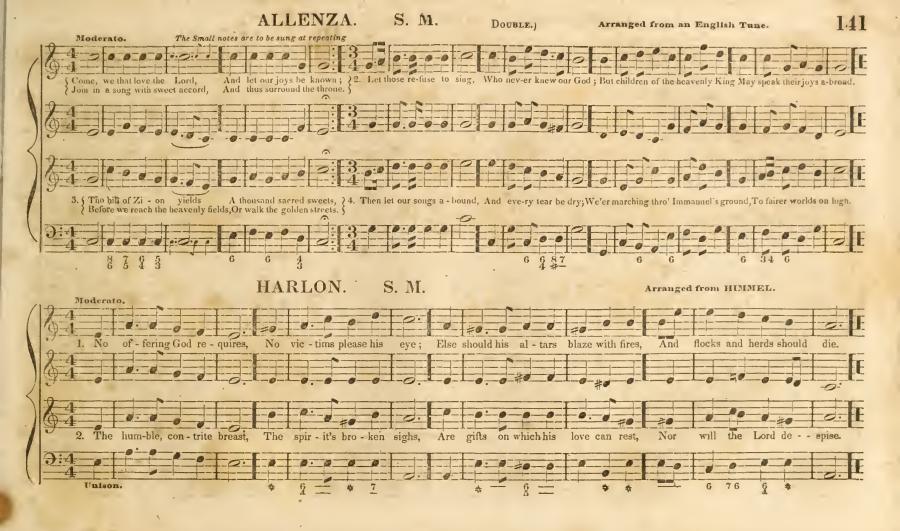




















1. Oh! bless - ed souls are they, Whose sins are covered o'er; Di - vine - ly blest, to whom the Lord Im - putes their guilt no more 2. They mourn their fol - lies past, And keep their hearts with care; Their lips and lives, with-out de - ceit, Shall prove their faith sin - cere.



1. To bless thy cho - sen
2. That so thy wondrous
3. Oh let them shout and
4. Let differ - ent na - tions

race, In mer - cy, Lord, In - cline; And cause the bright-ness of thy face On all thy saints to shine.

way May through the world be known; While distant lands their homage pay, And thy sal - va - tion own.

sing, Dis-solved in pi - ous mirth; For thou, the righteous judge and king, Shalt gov-ern all the earth.

join, To cel - e - brate thy fame; Let all the world, O Lord, com-bine To praise thy glo - rious name.

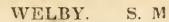
## PARAH. S. M.



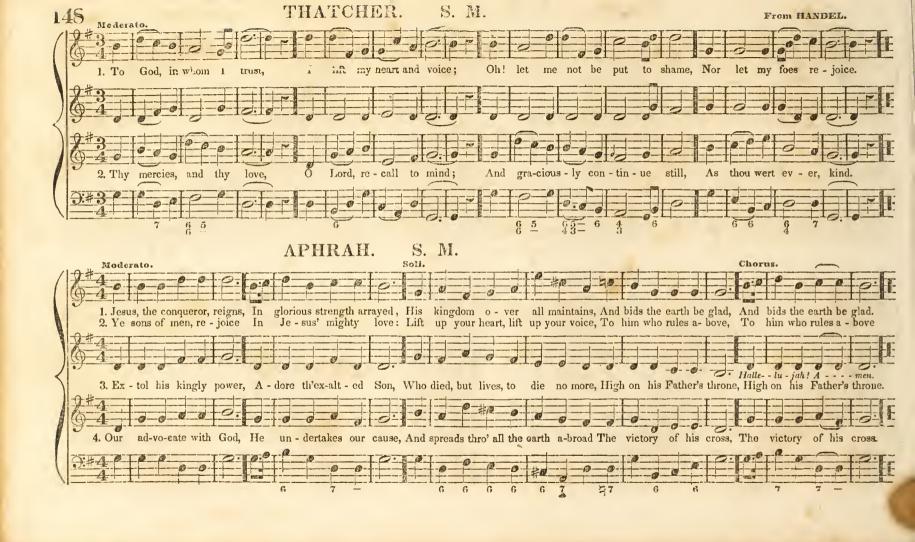
1. With hum-ble heart and tongue, My God, to thee I pray:
2. Make an un-gard-ed youth The eb-ject of thy care

Oh! bring me now, while I am young, To thee, the niv - - ing way. Help me to choose the way of truth, And fly from eve - - ry snare





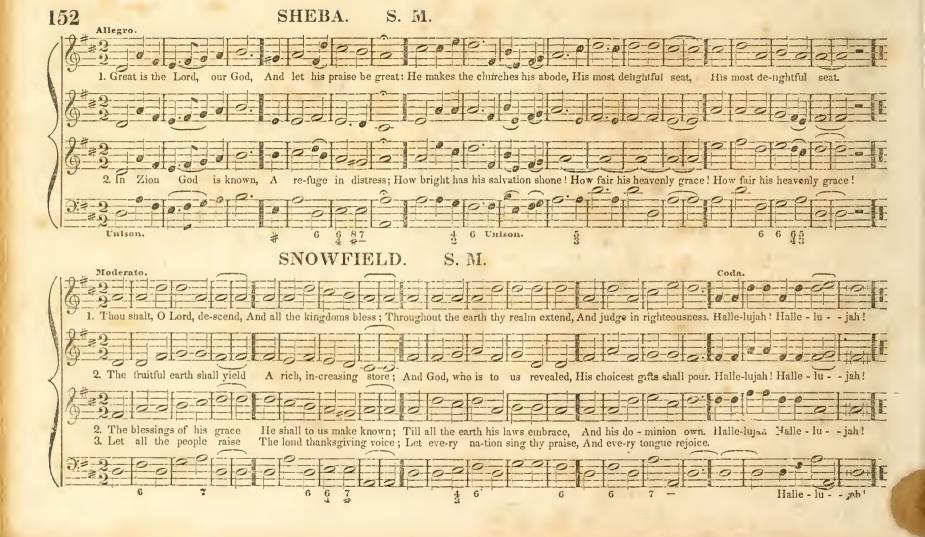














4. But if thou leave thy God, Nor choose the path to heav'n; Then shalt thou perish in thy sins, Then shalt thou perish in thy sins, And nev-er be forgiven

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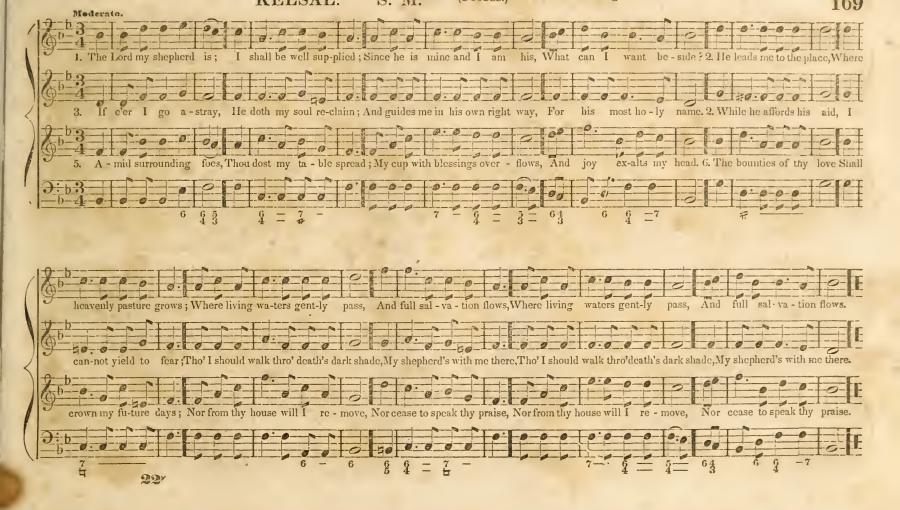


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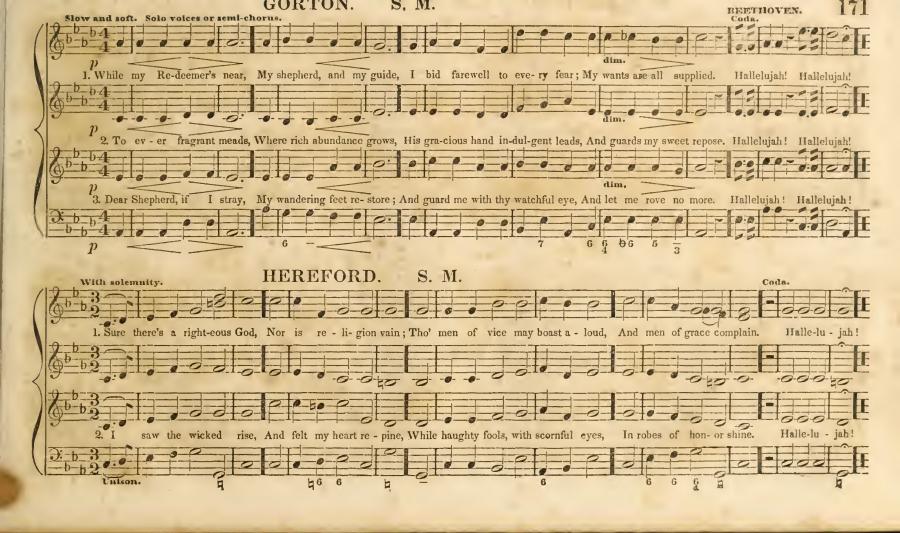
Thirds.



































4. Thy prom-1-ses are true, Thy grace is ev - er new; There fix'd, thy church shall ne'er remove; Thy saints with holy fear Shall in thy courts appear, And sing thine ev-er - last-ing love.

















God the Savior's praise we sing, 'Tis God the Sa - vior's praise wo sing! \* This passage may be sung in full Chorus in the first, as a Treble & Alto duet in the second, as a duet by Tenors, or

Trio by Tenors & Base in the third, and in full Chorus in the fourth stanza.

3. As - sist me, gracious God; My heart, my voice in-spire:



## THORLY. H. M.







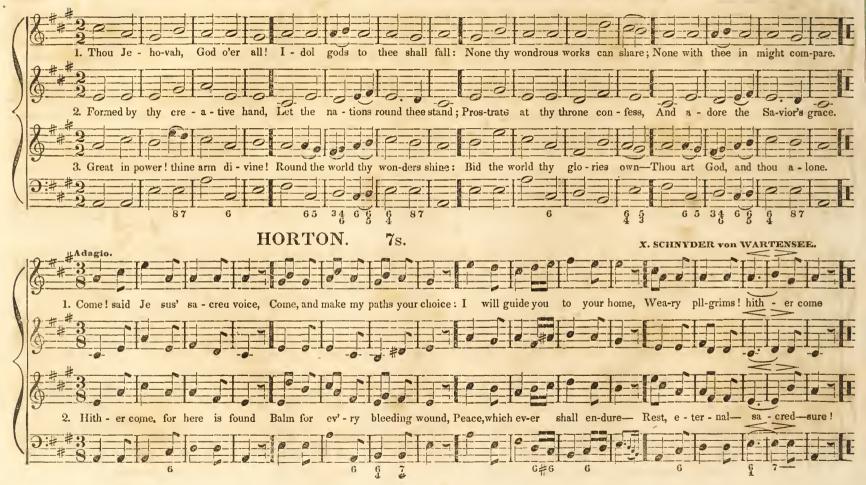








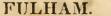
\* This Tune may be sung by a Single Base voice, or by four voices. Treble, Alto, Teno, and Base the Hallelujah in either cass to be sung in Chorus.







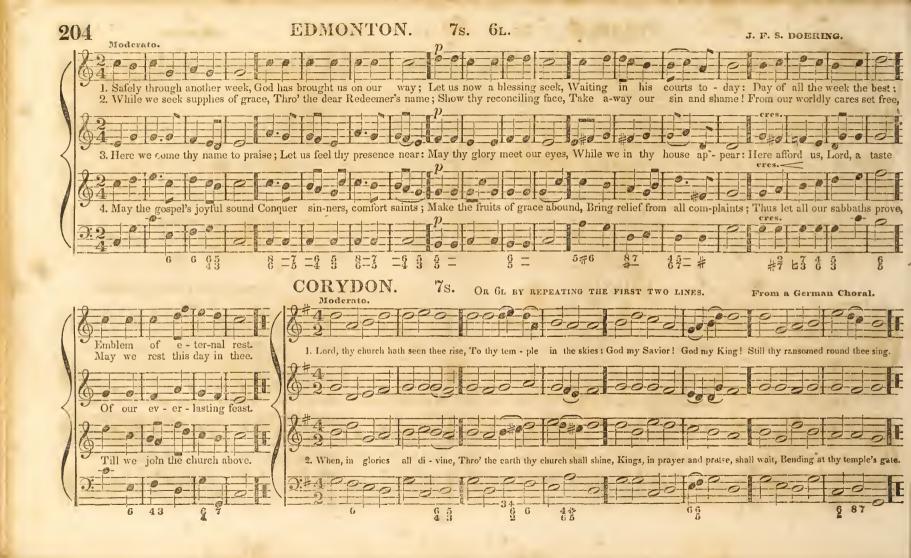


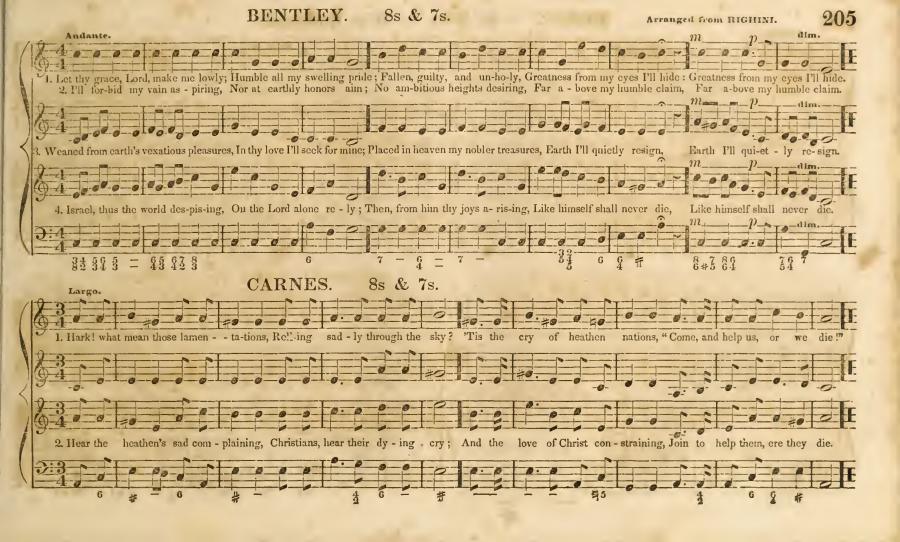


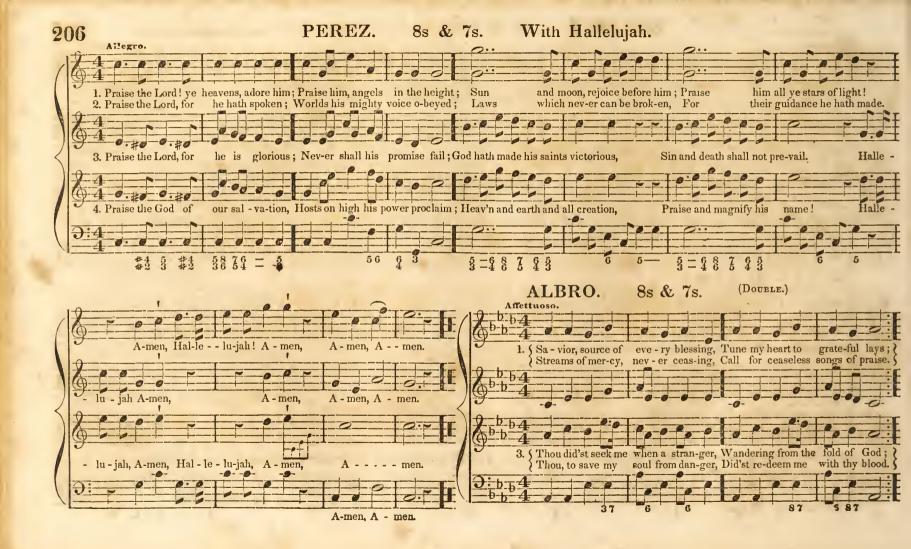


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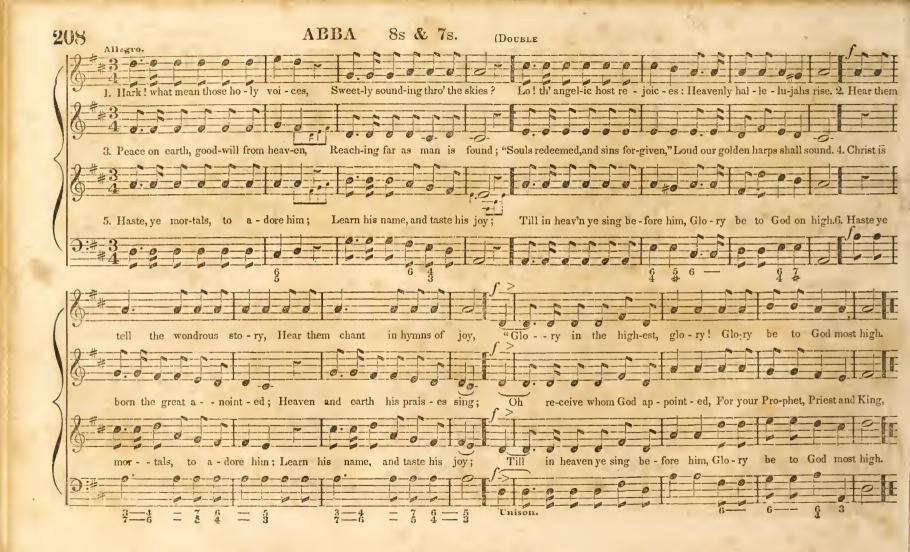




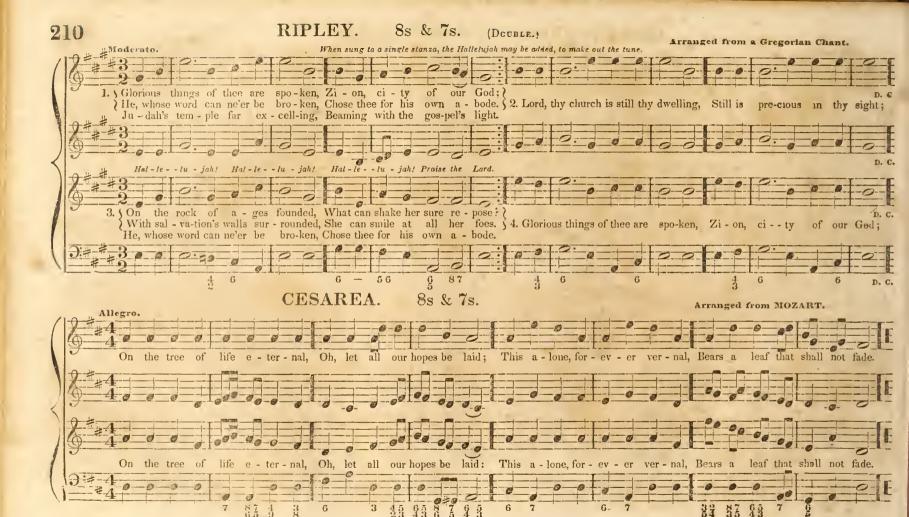




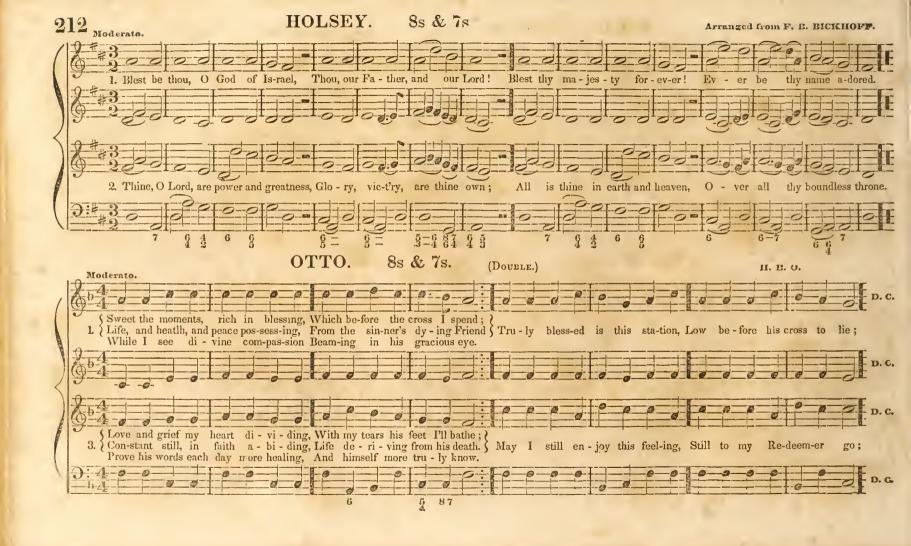




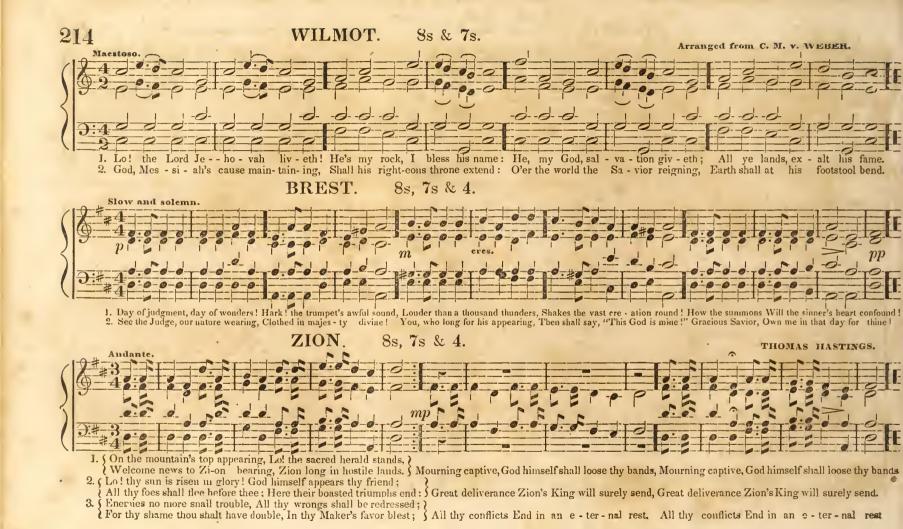






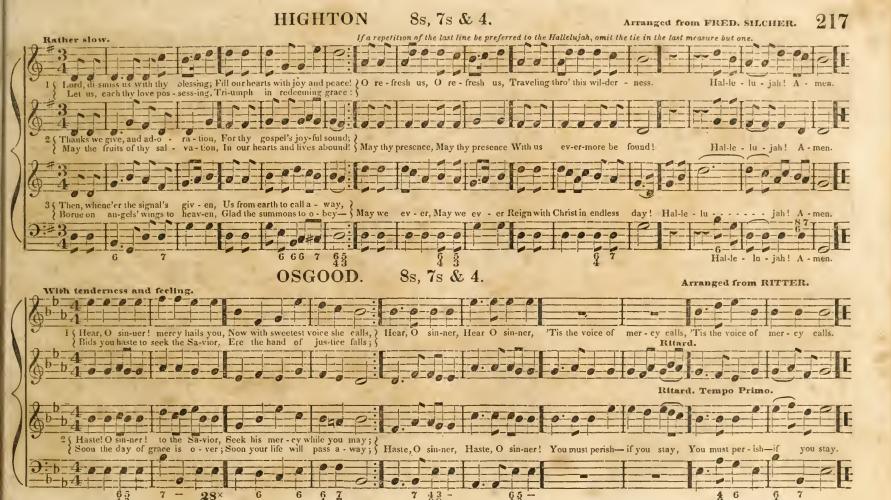






















Praise ye Je - ho - vah's name, Praise thro' his courts proclaim, Rise and a - dore: High o'er the heavens a-bove Sound his great acts of love, While his nich grace we prove, Vast as his power 2. Now let the trum - pet raise Sounds of tri - umphant praise, Wide as his fame; There let the harp be found; Organs, with solemn sound, Roll your deep notes around, Filled with his name 3. While his high praise ye sing, Shake every sounding string; Sweet the accord! He vi - tal breath bestows; Let every breath that flows His no-biest fame dis - close, I'raise ye the Lord





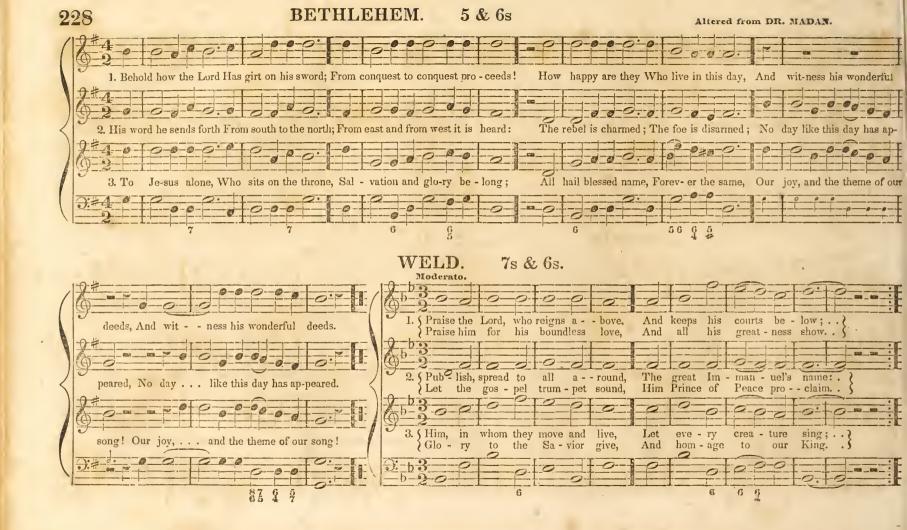






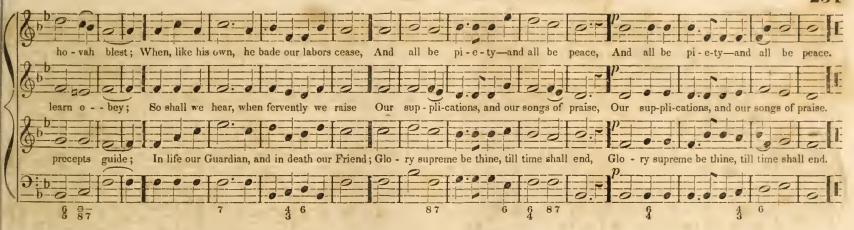


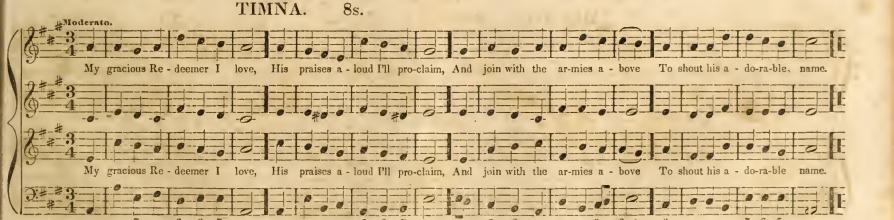




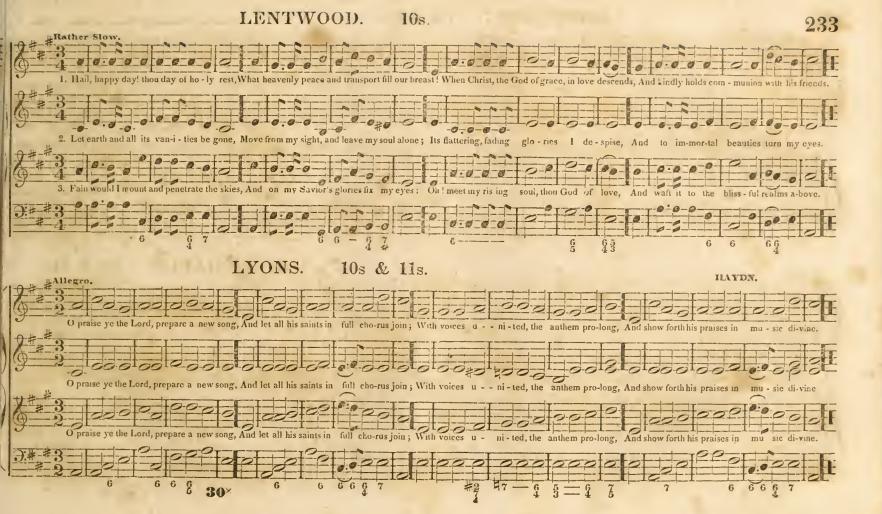












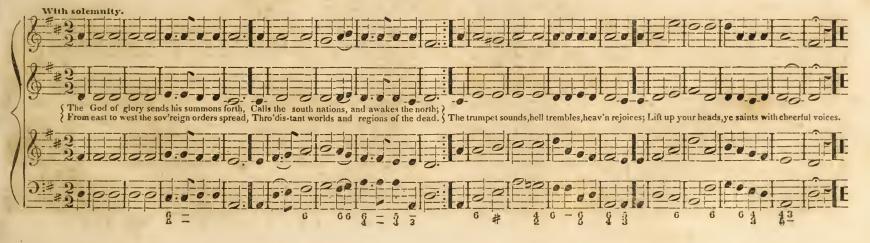
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2. Let them his great name de - vout-ly a - dore:

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HURON. 10s & 11s.



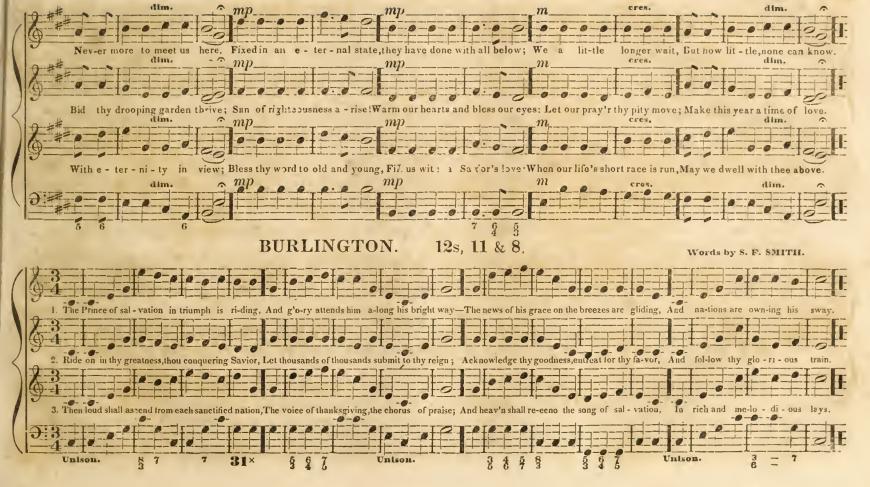






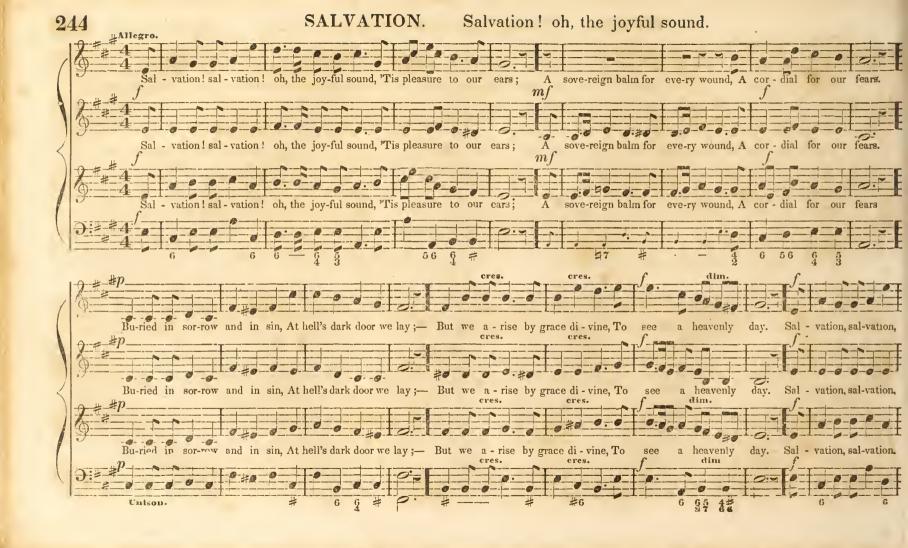




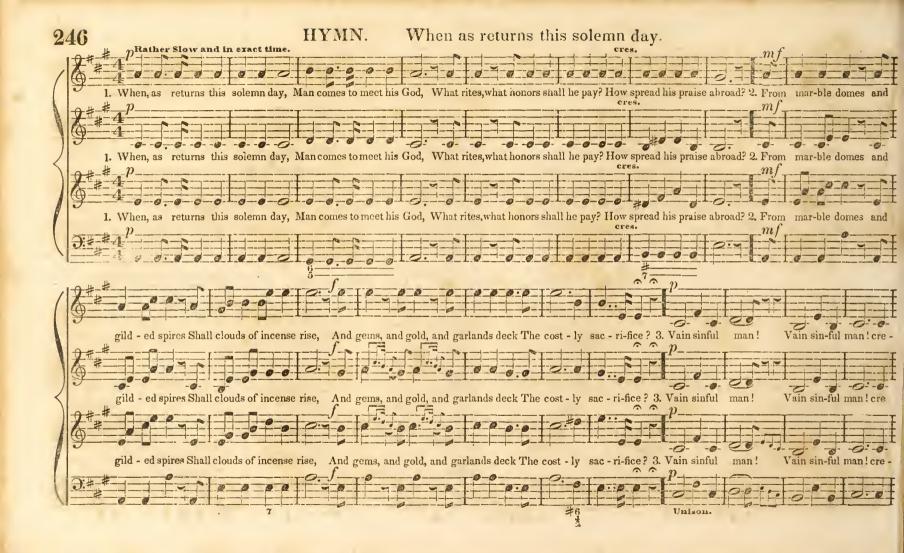




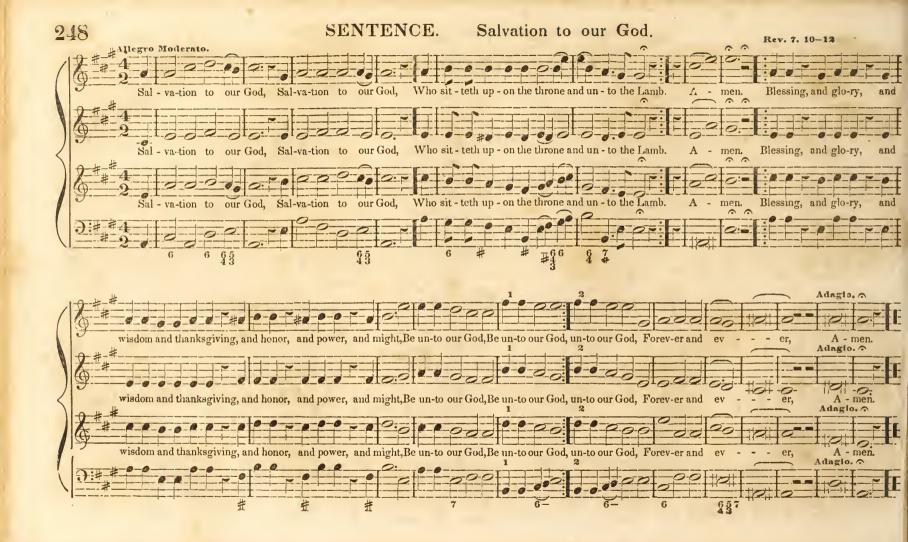














leave no oth-er

O memo-ry!

But

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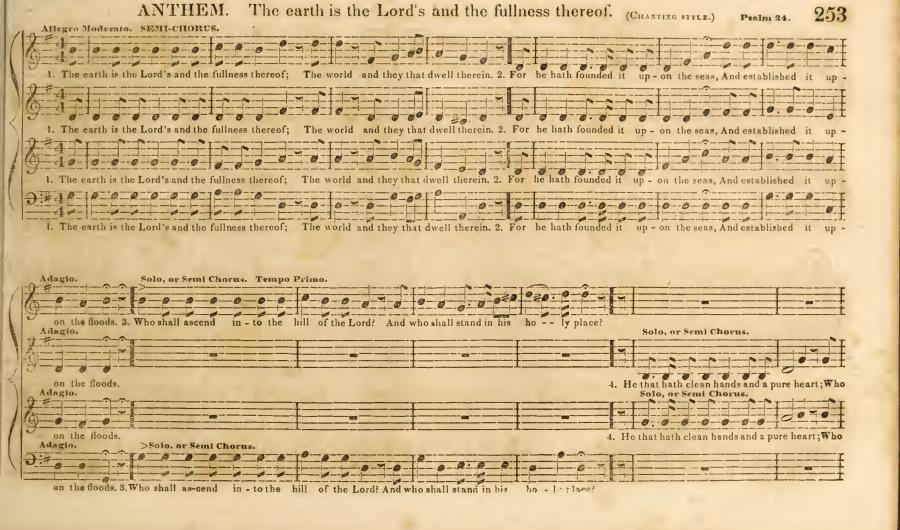
his . . . .

cord - ed there!

shame, Our sin-ful hearts to





























ment with tay servant, O Lord, For in thy sight shall no man liv-ing be jus - ti-fied. For in thy sight

J. 53 Pro-000

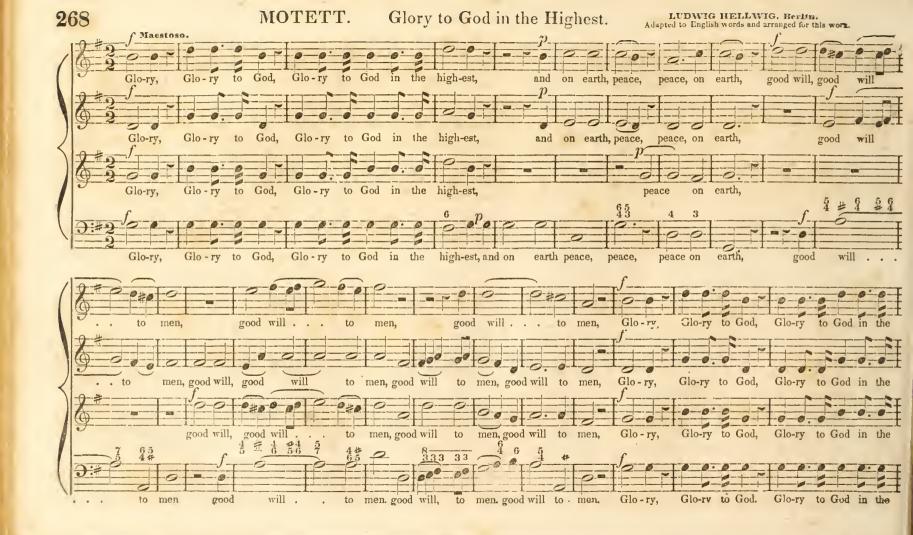
shall no man liv - ing be jus-ti - fied.















## ANTHEM. How holy is this place. (DEDICATION, OR ORDINATION.)























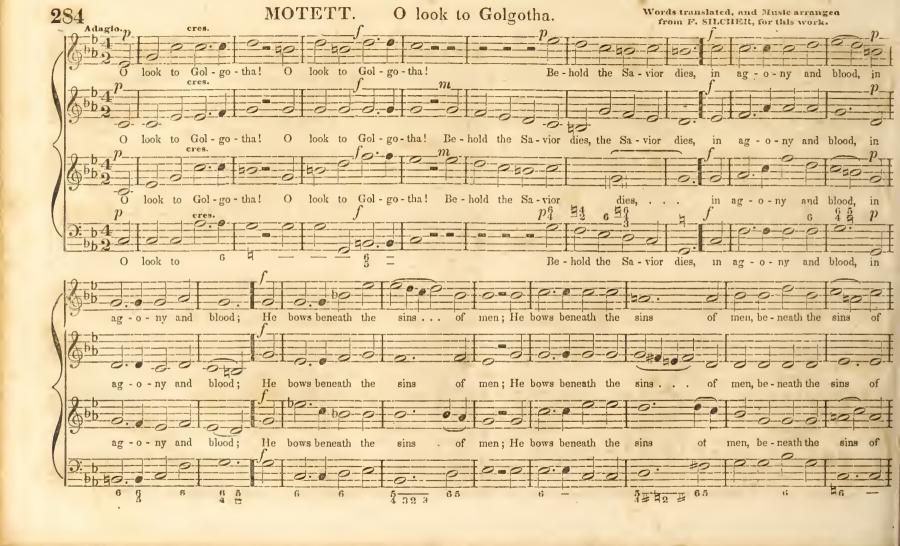




Holy is the Lord.







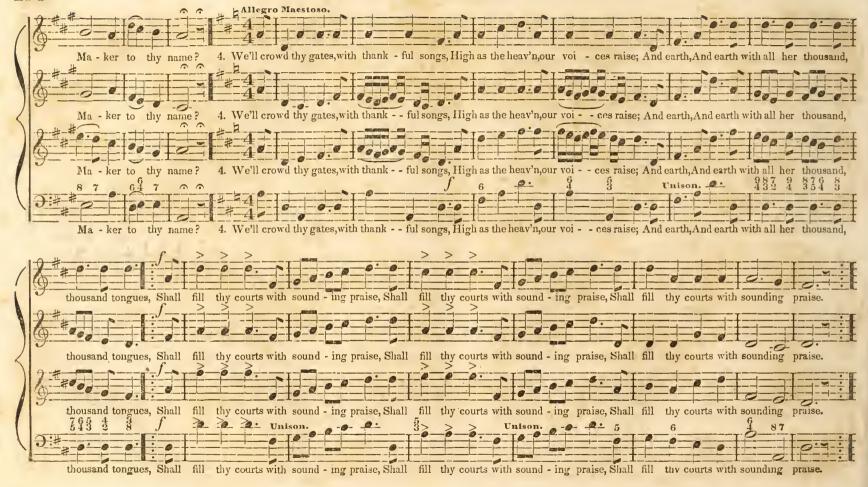














## MOTETT. Song of praise in the night.

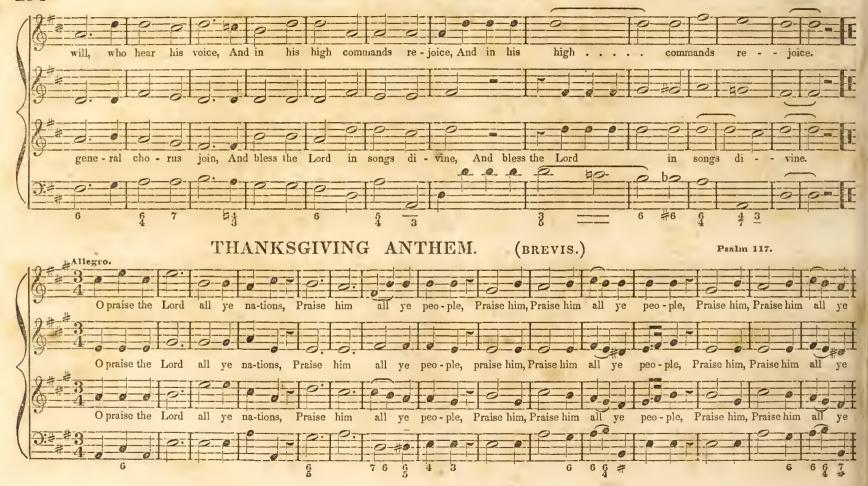


























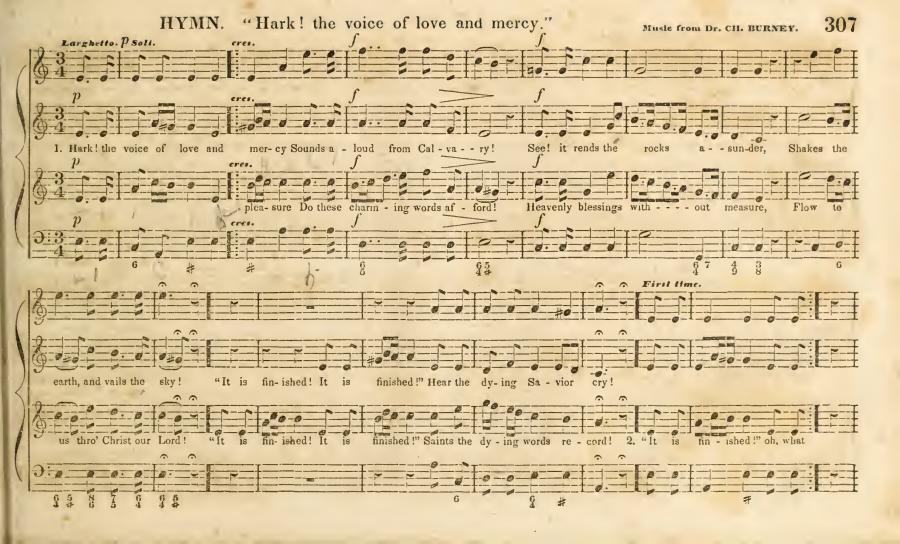


In some parts of Germany the Lord's Prayer is chanted by the Lutheran Priests al the altar, to music moving (as do the lamentations of the Catholic Church) only by a few small and easy intervals, almost always within the range of one to four of the scale, and producing a peculiarly devout, child-like and suppliant expression. The music here set to the same words, is in the spirit and style of the German, and from the words "For thine is the kingaom" to the end it is almost exactly the same as was heard under the circumstances above mentioned.

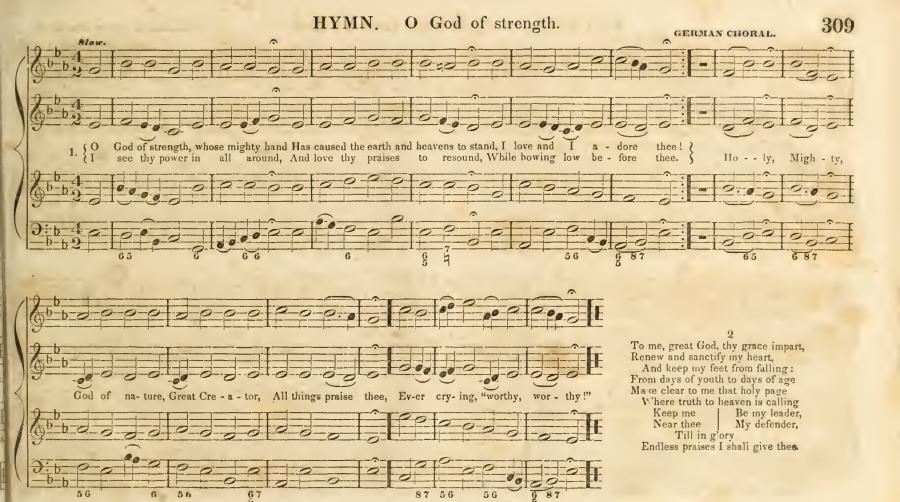






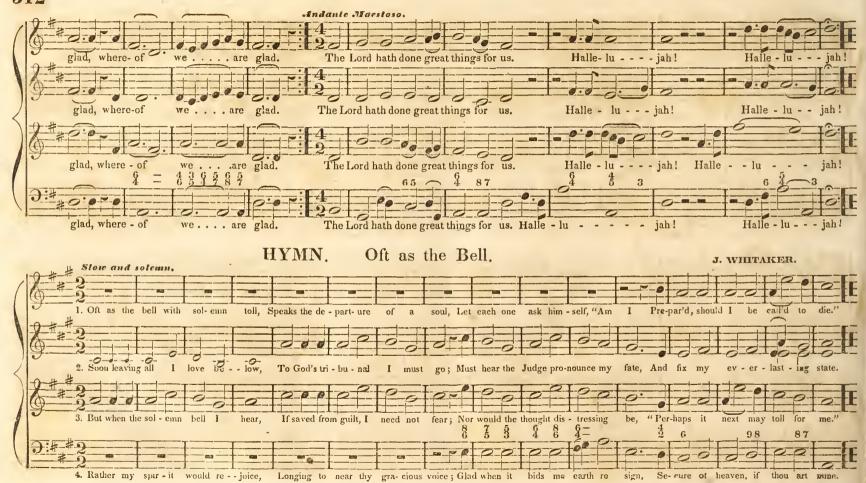


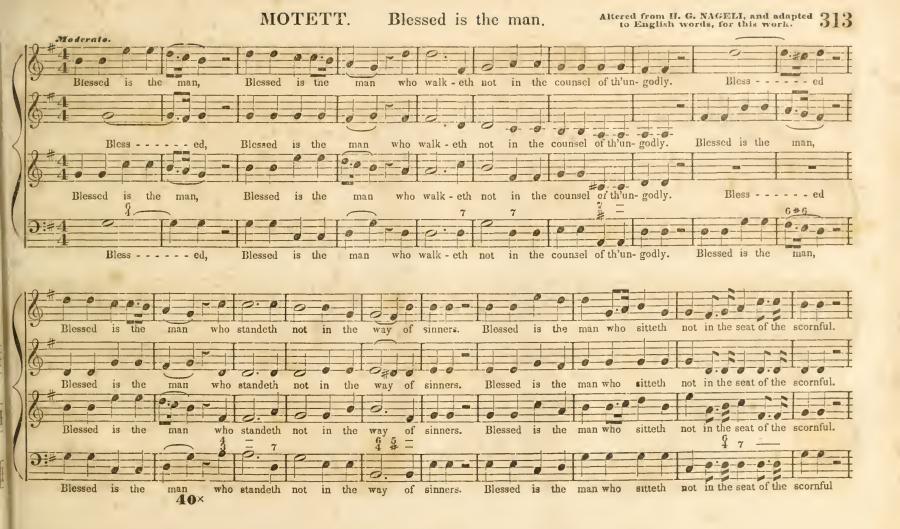




















Hope, . . . O Hope in the Lord. What - ev - er be my earthly

Hope,

Hope, O

hope.















## VENITE, EXULTEMUS DOMINO. Ps. 95.

- 1. O come let us sing | unto ·· the | Lord; Let us heartily rejoice in the | strength ^ of | our sal- | vation.
- 2. Let us come before his presence ' | with thanks- | giving; And show ourselves | glad ' in | him with | psalms.
- 3. For the Lord ' | is a · great | God; And a great | King ' a- | bove all | gods.
- 4. In his hands ' are all the corners | of the | earth; And the strength of the | hills ' is | his | also.
- 5. The sea is his ' | and he | made it; And his hands pre- | pared .. the | dry -- | land.
- 6. O come let us worship ' | and fall | down; And knéel be- | fore the | Lord our | Maker.
- 7. For hē is the | Lord our | Ged; And we are the people of his pasture, ^ and the | sheep of | his — | hand.
- 8. O worship the Lord ' in the | beauty .. of | holiness; Let the whole | earth .. stand in | awe of | him.
- 9. For he cometh, ^ for he cometh ^ to | judge the | earth; [truth. And with righteousness to judge the world ^ and the | people | with his |
- 10. Glory be to the Father, ^ and | to the | Son; And | to the | Holy | Ghost;
- 11. As it was in the beginning, 'is now, 'and | ever ·· shall | be, World without | end. 'A- | men, A- | men.

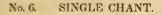
No. 2. SINGLE CHANT. No. 3. SINGLE CHANT. DR. CHARD. DR. JACKSON. SINGLE CHANT. No. 4.

Note. The bars ( ) separate the words sung to the chanting note from those sung in the cadence. This mark (^) shows where breath may be taken. Words having this mark (-) over them, may be a very little protonged. The dots (\*') show to which note of the cadence the words are sung, when there are more than two syllables. The dash (—) shows that the word is to be prolonged, throughout the measure.



## JUBILATE DEO. Ps. 100.

- O be joyful in the Lord, all ye | lands;
   Serve the Lord with gladness,
   And come before his | presence | with a | song.
- 2. Be sure that the Lord | he is | God; { It is he that hath made us, and not we ourselves, We are his | people and the | sheep of his | pasture.
- 3. { O go your way into his gates with thanksgiving,^ And into his | courts with | praise; Be thankful unto him ^ and | speak good | of his | name.
- 4. For the Lord is gracious, his mercy is | ever- | lasting; And his truth endureth from gene- | ration ·· to | gene- | ration.
- 5. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son:
  And to the Holy Ghost;
- 6. As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, World without end. A- men, A- men.



PURCELL.

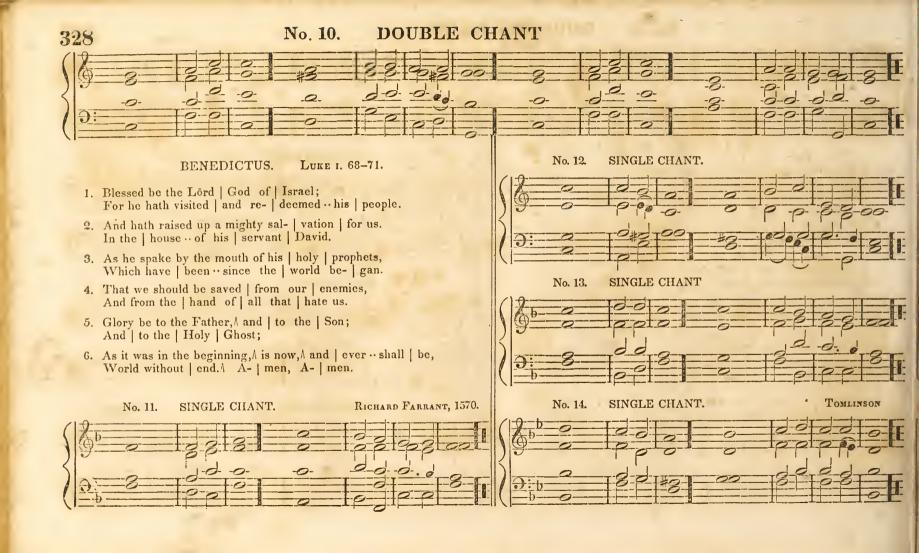


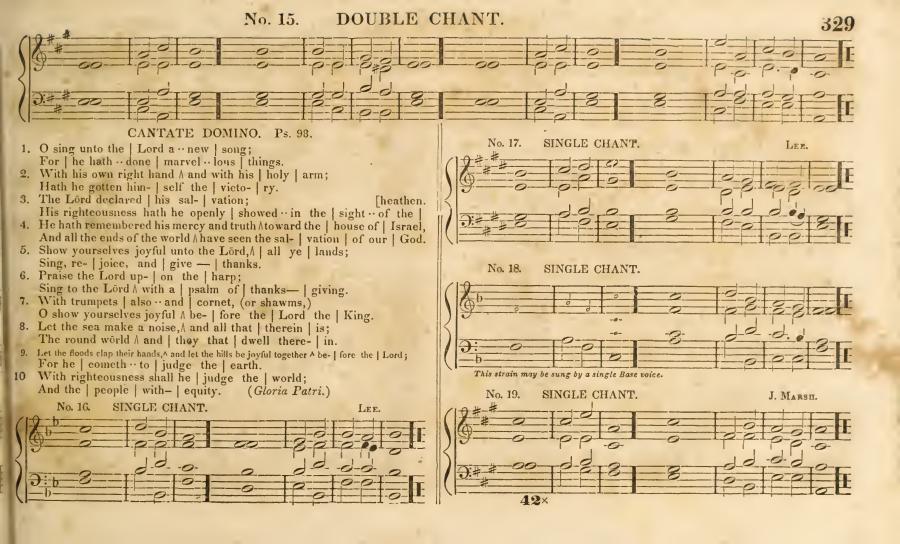


No. 8. SINGLE CHANT.





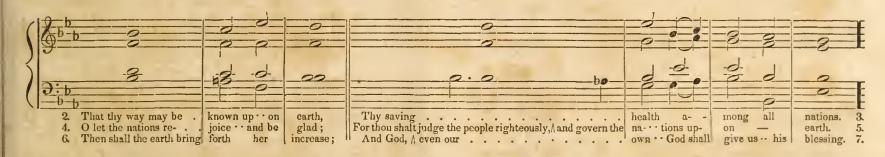




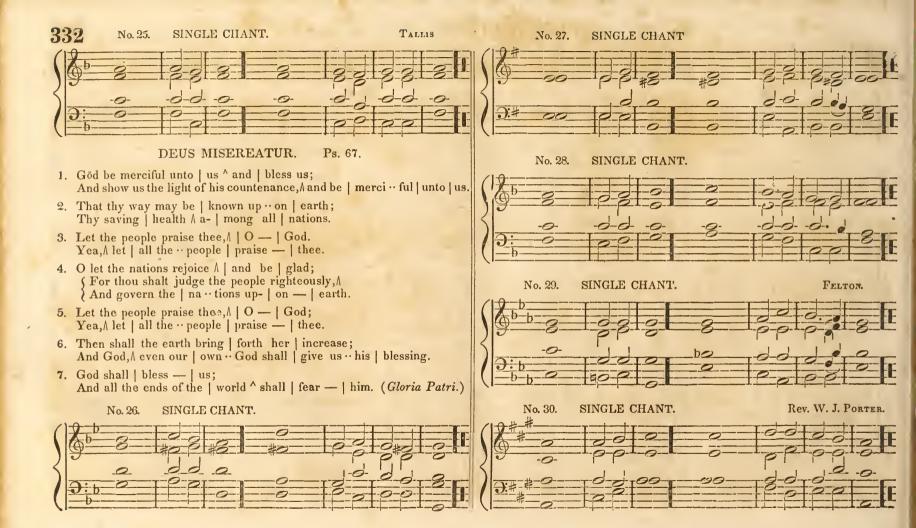


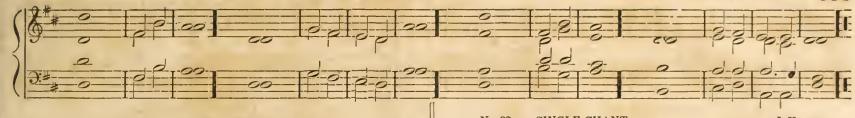












#### BENEDIC ANIMA MEA. Ps. 103.

- 1. Praise the Lord, A | O my | soul;
  And all that is within me A | praise his | holy | name.
- 3. Who forgiveth | all thy | sin, And | healeth · all | thine in- | firmities.
- 4. Who saveth thy | life ·· from de- | struction; And crowneth thee with | mercy ·· and | loving | kindness.
- 5. O praise the Lord, h ye angels of his, h ye that ex- | cel in | strength;
  { Ye that fulfil his commandment, h
  And hearken unto the | voice of | his -- | word.
- 6. O praise the Lōrd, \( \) | all \( \) ye his \( \) hosts;

  Ye servants of \( \) his \( \) that \( \) do his \( \) pleasure.
- O speak good of the Lord, A all ye works of his, A In all places of | his do- | minion.
   Praise thou the | Lord, AO | --- my | soul.
- Glory be to the Father, h and | to the | Son;
   And | to the | Holy | Ghost;
- 6. As it was in the beginning, \( \lambda \) is now, \( \lambda \) and \( \left| \) ever shall \( \left| \) be World without \( \left| \) end. \( \lambda \) A- \( \left| \) \( \left| \) men





- The heavens declare the glory of God, And the firmament showeth his | handy | work.
- 2. \( \text{Day unto day uttereth speech,} \) \( \text{And night unto } \) \( \text{night } \cdot \text{showeth } \) \( \text{knowledge.} \)
- 3. There is no speech nor language \( \) Where their | voice \( \) is not | heard.
- 4. Their line is gone out through all the earth, A And their words to the | ends ·· of the | world.

  [In them hath he set a tabernacle for the sun, A
- Which is as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber, Λ
   And rejoiceth as a strong man to | run a | race.
   (His going forth is from the end of the heaven, Λ
- 6. And his circuit unto the ends of it, 1 And there is nothing hid from the heat there- of. (Sym.)
- 7. The law of the Lord is perfect, A Con- | verting . the | soul.
- 8. The testimony of the Lord is sure, A Making | wise the | simple.
- 9. { The statutes of the Lord are right, \( \) Re- | joicing \( \cdot \) the | heart.
- 10. The commandment of the Lord is pure, A En- | lightening .. the | eyes.
- 11. The fear of the Lord is clean, A En- | during of for- | ever.
- 12. The judgments of the Lord are true to And | righteous alto- | gether.

- 133. More to be desired are they than gold, 4 yea, h than much fine gold, A Sweeter also than honey, h and the | honey- | comb.
- 14. Moreover by them is thy servant warned, A And in keeping of them there is | great re- | ward.
- 16. Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins, \(\lambda\) Let them not have do- | minion | over me.
- 17. Then shall I be upright, and I shall be innocent From the great trans-gression.
- 18. Let the words of my mouth, A and the meditation of my heart, A Be acceptable in thy sight, A O Lord, A my strength and my Re-| deemer. .. A-| men.



1. The Lord is my shepherd; A I | shall not | want.

2. { He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; \\ He leadeth me beside the still | wa- -- | ters.

3. { He restoreth my soul; he leadeth me { In the paths of righteousness for his | name's — | sake

4. Yea, h though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, h
I will fear no evil: h for thou art with me; h
Thy rod and thy staff they | p comfort | me.

5. Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies, Thou anointest my head with oil; my | cup ·· runneth | over.

6. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days o my life; A And I will dwell in the house of the Lord, A for- | ev- — | er. || A-|men



#### PSALM 121.

- 1. \ I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, \ From whence | cometh . my | help.
- 2. My help cometh from the Lord, A Which made | heaven . and | earth.
- 3. I He will not suffer thy foot to be moved: He that keepeth thee | will not | slumber.
- 4. ( Behold, he that keepeth Israel, A Shall not | slumber . nor | sleep.
- 5. The Lord is thy keeper; The Lord is thy shade upon thy | right - | hand.
- 6. The sun shall not smite thee by day, A Nor the | p moon by | night.
- 7. | The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil: He shall pre- | serve thy | soul.
- 8. The Lord shall preserve thy going out, A and thy coming in, A From this time forth, and even forevermore. A- | men.





#### THE BEATITUDES. Matt. v. 3-12.

- 1. Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of | heaven.
- 2. Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be | comforted.
- 3. Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the | earth.
- 4. \( \) Blessed are they who do hunger and thirst after righteousness: For they shall be | filled.
- 5. Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain | mercy.
- 6. Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see | God.
- 7. Slessed are the peace-makers:

No. 39.

- For they shall be called the children of | God.
- 8. ( Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness sake: For theirs is the kingdom of | heaven.
- 9. | Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, And shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for | my sake.
- 10. ( Rejoice, and be exceeding glad, for great is your reward in heaven; A For so persecuted they the prophets which were be- fore you. (Coda.)







PSALM 148.

- Praise ye the Lord from the heavens; Λ
   Praise him | in the | heights.
- 2. Praise ye him, \( \lambda \) all his angels: \( \lambda \)
  Praise ye him, \( \lambda \) all his \( \lambda \) hosts.
- 3. Praise ye him, \( \lambda \) sun and moon; \( \lambda \)
  Praise him, all ye | stars of | light.
- 4. Praise him, ye heaven of heavens, 

  And ye waters 

  ↑ that are a- | bove the | heavens
- 5. Let them praise the name of the Lord: For he commanded, 'and | they were cre- ated
- 6. He hath also established them forever and ever;<sup>4</sup>
  He hath made a decree <sup>4</sup> which | shall not | pass
- 7. Praise the Lord from the earth, Ye dragons, and all deeps.
- 8. Fire and hail; snow and vapor; Stormy wind ful- filling his word.
- 9. Mountains, and all hills; Fruitful trees, and all cedars.
- 10. Beasts, and all cattle; Creeping things, and | flying | fowl.
- 11. Kings of the earth, and all people; Princes, and all judges of the earth
- 12. Both young men and maidens; A Old .. men and | children.

- 13. Let them praise the name of the Lord, For his name a- | lone is | excellent.
- 14. His glory is above the earth and heaven, Praise ye the Lord.



#### PSALM 122.

- 1. I was glad when they said unto me,^
  Let us go into the | house ·· of the | Lord.
- Our feet shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem,
   Jerusalem is builded as a city 4 that is com- | pact to- | gether.
- (Whither the tribes go up;4 the tribes of the Lord,
- 3. Unto the testimony of Israel, 1
  To give thanks unto the | name ·· of the | Lord.
- 4. For there are set thrones of judgment,<sup>4</sup>
  The thrones of the | house of | David.
- 5. { Pray for the peace of Jerusalem,<sup>4</sup> They shall | prosper ·· that | love thee.
- 6. Peace be within thy walls; And prosperity with | in thy | palaces.
- 7. { For my brethren and companions' sakes,4 | I will now say, | Peace ·· be with- | in thee
- 8. Because of the house of the Lord our God, A I will seek thy good. A A men.



#### PSALM 99.

1. { The Lord reigneth; \(^1\) let the people tremble: \(^1\) He sitteth between the cherubim; \(^1\) let the | earth be | moved.

2. The Lord is great in Zion,<sup>4</sup>
And he is high above all people;<sup>4</sup>
Let them praise thy great and terrible name,<sup>4</sup> for | it is | holy.

3. The king's strength also loveth judgment;<sup>1</sup>
Thou dost establish equity:<sup>1</sup>
Thou executest judgment and righteousness in | Ja — | cob.

4. Exalt ye the Lord our God,<sup>4</sup>
And worship at his footstool,<sup>4</sup>
For | he is | holy.

5. Moses and Aaron among his priests,<sup>4</sup>
And Samuel among them that call upon his name,<sup>4</sup>
They called upon the Lord,<sup>4</sup> and he | answer'd | them.

6. { He spake unto them in the cloudy pillar:<sup>4</sup> { They kept his testimonies, and the ordinance that | he gave | them.

7 { Thou answeredst them, 4 O Lord our God; 4 Thou wast a God that forgavest them, 4 Though thou tookest vengeance of | their in- | ventions. Treb. 2-3 Alto. 7-8 And worship at his holy hill: 4 For the Lord our | God is | holy



I Judge me, O Lord;<sup>4</sup>
For I have walked in mine integrity:<sup>4</sup>
I have trusted also in the Lord;<sup>4</sup>
Therefore I | shall not | slide.

2. { Examine me, O Lord, and prove me;<sup>4</sup> { Try my | reins · and my | heart.

3. { For thy loving-kindness is before mine eyes:4 { And I have | walk'd in thy | truth

4. I have not sat with vain persons,<sup>4</sup>
Neither | will I ·· go | in ·· with dis- | semblers.

5. { I have hated the congregation of evil doers;<sup>4</sup> { And will not | sit ·· with the | wicked.

6. I will wash my hands in innocency;<sup>4</sup> So will I | compass "thine | altar "O | Lord.

7. { That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving; A And tell of all thy | wordrous | works.

8. { Lord I have loved the liabitation of thy house,^ And the place | where thine | honor | dwelleth.

9. Gather not my soul with sinners,4 Nor my life with | bloody | Pen.

10. In whose hands is mischief,<sup>4</sup>
And their | right hand is | full of | bribes.

11. { But as for me, I will walk in mine integrity; de Redee n me, and be merciful | unto | me.

12 (My feet standeth in an even place: A

In the congregation | will I | bless the | Lord

Treb.6—5
Alto 4—3
Ten. 8—8
Base.4—1
A-men





#### PSALM 145.

1. I will extol thee, h my | God, O | King; And I will bless thy | name for- | ever . and | ever.

2. Every | day will I | bless thee:

And I will praise thy | name for- | ever . and | ever.

3. Great is the Lord, \( \) and \( \) greatly \( \cdot \) to be \( \) praised; And his | greatness | is un- | searchable.

4. One generation shall praise thy | works . to a- | nother. And shall de- | clare thy | mighty | acts.

5. I will speak of the glorious | honor of thy | majesty, And | of thy | wondrous | works.

6. And men shall speak of the might of thy | terri · ble | acts; And | I .. will de- | elare thy | greatness.

7. They shall abundantly utter the memory of thy great goodness. And shall | sing · of thy | righteous- | ness.

8. My mouth shall speak the | praise . of the | Lord.

And let all flesh bless his holy | name for- | ever . and | cver.

(Hallelujah.)

9. The Lord is gracious, \( \) and \( \) full \( \) of com-\( \) passion: Slow to | anger .. and | of great | mercy.

10. The Lord is | good to | all; And his tender mercies are over all his works.

11. All thy works shall | praise thee, .. O | Lord, And thy | saints shall | bless - | thee.

2. They shall speak of the | glory .. of thy | kingdom; And | talk of | thy - | power.

3. To make known to the sons of men / his | mighty | acts And the glorious | majes . ty | of his | kingdom.

14. Thy kingdom is an ever- | lasting | kingdom; And thy dominion en- | dureth . throughout | all . gene- | rations, (Hallelujah.)

15. The Lord upholdeth | all that | fall; And raiseth up all | those that | are . bowed | down,

16. The eyes of | all · wait upon | thee; And thou givest them their | meat in | due - | season.

17. Thou | openest · thine | hand, And satisfiest the desire of | every | living | thing.

13. The Lord is righteous in | all his | ways; And | ho . · ly in | all his | works.

19. The Lord is night unto all them that | call up . on | him; To all that | call up . on | him in | truth.

20. He will fulfil the desire of | them that | hear him; He also will hear their | ery . and will | save - | them.

21. The Lord preserveth | all . them that | love him; dim. But all the | wieked .. will | he de- | stroy. (short pause.)

22.f My mouth shall speak the praise of the Lord:

And let all flesh bless his holy | name for- | ever . and | ever. (Hallelujah.)





PSALM 90.

- 2. Before the mountains were brought forth. A
  Or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, A
  Even from everlasting to ever | lasting A | Thou art | God.
- 3. Thou turnest man to destruction; A And sayest, Return, A ye | chil-dren of | men.
- 4. { For a thousand years in thy sight! Are but as yesterday when it is past, ! And | as a | watch ·· in the | night.
- 6. In the morning it flourisheth, and groweth up; ↑ In the evening it is cut | down, ↑ cut | down, ↑ and | withereth.
- 7: \( \) Who knoweth the power of thine anger?\( \) \( \) Even according to thy fear;\( \) \( \) so \( \) is thy \( \) wrath.
- 8. So teach us to number our days, A
  That we may ap- | ply our | hearts ·· unto | wisdom.





#### PSALM 130.

- 1. Out of the depths have I cried unto | thee, AO | Lord.
- 2. \ Lord, hear my voice; \( \) \ \ \ Lct thine ears be attentive to the \ voice of \( \cdot \) my \ \ suppli- \ \ cations
- 3. If thou, Lord, shouldst mark iniquities, O Lord, | who shall | stand.
- 4. { But there is forgiveness with thee, \( \) That \| \text{thou} -- \| \| \max \] mayest \( \cdot \) be \| \| \frac{1}{1} \] feared.
- 5. { I wait for the Lord, \( \lambda \) my soul doth wait, \( \lambda \) And in his | word \( \lambda \) do I | hope.
- 6. My soul waiteth for the Lord \( \begin{align\*} \limin \text{More than they that watch for the morning,} \\ \text{I say,} \( \) more than \( \cdot \) they that \( \) watch \( \cdot \) for the \( \) morning.
- 7. { Let Israel hope in the Lord: ↑
  For with the Lord there is mercy, ↑
  And with him is | plenteous ·· re | demption.
- 8. And he shall redeem Israel from | all-| his in- | iquities.

No. 53. SINGLE CHANT.





#### PSALM 8.

1. O Lord, our Lord, how excellent is thy name in all the earth! Who hast set thy glory a- | bove the | heavens.

Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings

Hast thou ordained strength, because of thine enemies;

That thou mightest still the | ene ·· my | and ·· the a- | venger.

3. When I consider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers; \tag{The moon and the stars, which | thou \cdot hast or | dained.

4. What is man, that thou art mindful of him? ^ And the son of | man · that thou | visit · est | him.

5 (For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, \tag{Thou hast crowned him with | glo ·· ry and | honor.

6. Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands: Thou hast put | all things | under ·· his | feet.

7. All sheep and oxen, yea, and beasts of the field; The fowl of the air, and the fish of the sea, And whatsoever passeth through the paths of the sea.

8. O Lord, our Lord, how excellent is thy | name in | all the | earth. Amen.





#### PSALM 51.

1. ( Have mercy upon me, O God, according to thy loving kindness; According to the multitude of thy tender mercies, Blot | out ·· my trans- | gressions.

2. Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquities ^ And | cleanse me | from my | sin.

3. { For I acknowledge my transgressions,^ And my sin is | ever · be- | fore me.

4. Against thee, thee only, have I sinned, And done this | evil | in thy | sight.

5. { Create in me a clean heart, O God; ^ And renew a right | spirit · with - | in me.

6. Cast me not away from thy presence; And take not thy | Holy | Spirit | from me.

7. { Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation; \( \) And uphold me with \( \) thy free \( \) spirit.

8. Then will I teach transgressors thy ways, \( \) And sinners shall be con- | verted | unto | thee. Amen.







3. Glorious things are spoken of thee, 4 O | city " of | God. 4. Glorious things are spoken of | thee, O | city of | God. Hallelujah.

Tenor & Base. 5. ( I will make mention of Rahab and Babylon To | them that | know me;

Chorus.

6. ( Behold, Philistia, and Tyre, with Ethiopia: This man was | born - | there.

7. And of Zion it shall be said, 4 this and that man was born in her. 22

8. And the Highest him- | self " shall es- | tablish | her.

9. The Lord shall count, when he writeth | up the | people, Chorus.

10. That | this " man was | born - | there. | Hallelujah.

11. As well the singers as the players on instruments shall be there;

12. All' all my springs " are in thee.

\* The Tenor singing the Treble, or large notes on the upper staff.

SINGLE CHANT. No. 61. Coda. Hal-le - lu - - jah! 1. The Lord is my light and my salvation, A | Whom "shall I | fear!

2. The Lord is the strength of my life; Of | whom "shall I | be a- | fraid?

3. One thing have I desired of the Lord; 4 | That "will I | seek after;

4. (That I may dwell in the house of the Lord, 4 all the days of my life, 4 To behold the beauty of the Lord; And to in-quire in his temple.

5. ( And now shall mine head be lifted up Above mine enemies 1 | round a- | bout me.

6. (Therefore will I offer in his tabernacle sacrifices of joy; I will sing, yea, I will sing | praises | unto the | Lord. | Hallelujah

7. Hear, O Lord, when I | ery with my | voice.

8. Have merey also up- on me " and answer me.

9. When thou saidst, 4 | Seek ye "my | face;

10. My heart said unto thee, 1 Thy | face, Lord, | will I | seek

11. Wait on the Lord, Wait on the Lord.

12. ( Be of good courage, and he shall strengthen thy heart; 1 | Wait, I | say, on the | Lord. | Hallelujah.





#### PSALM 48.

- 1. Great is the Lord, and greatly to be praised
  In the city of our God, in the mountain of his holiness.
- 2. Beautiful for situation & the joy of the whole | earth is | mount- | Zion.
- 3. { We have thought of thy loving kindness, O God, \( \Lambda \) in the | midst of \( \cdot \) thy | temple.
- 4. { According to thy name, O God, \( \hat{\hat{h}}\) so is thy praise unto the ends of the earth, \( \hat{\hat{h}}\) Thy | hand is | full of | righteousness.
- 5 \ Let Mount Zion rejoice, A

Let the daughters of Judah be glad, be- | cause of thy | judgments.

- 6. \ Walk about Zion, \( \Lambda \) and go round about her: \( \Lambda \) \ | Tell \( \cdot \) ye the | towers \( \cdot \) there- | of.
- Mark ye well her bulwarks, consider her palaces;
   That ye may tell it to the gene- | ra-tion | following.
- 8. For this God is our God, h forever and ever; h
  He will be our | guide, h even | unto | death.

No. 65. SINGLE CHANT.



No. 66. SINGLE CHANT.



• PSALM 84.

1. How amiable are thy tabernacles, & O | Lord of | hosts!

2. (My soul longeth, \( \) yea, \( \) even fainteth for the courts of the Lord; \( \) My heart and my flesh crieth | out \( \) for the | living | God.

3. Selessed are they that dwell in thy house; A They | will be · still | praising thee.

4. { Blessed is the man whose strength is in thee; A In whose | heart · are the | ways of | them.

5. They go from strength to strength; \( \) Every one of them in Zion ap- | peareth be \( \) fore | God.

6. O Lord God of hosts, h hear my prayer: h (Give | ear, O | God of | Jacob. (Hallelujah, No. 1.)

7. Behold, O God, our shield, A and look upon the face of | thine an-|ointed.

8. (For a day in thy courts is better than a thousand; A I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of my God, Than to | dwell ·· in the | tents of | wickedness.

9. For the Lord God is a sun and a shield; the Lord will give grace and glory: No good thing will he withhold from them that | walk up- | rightly.

10. (O Lord of hosts, A Blessed is the | man that | trusteth ·· in | thee. (Hallelujah, No. 2.)
No. 1. No. 2.







#### ISAIAH LV. 6-9.

- 1. Seek ye the Lord while he may be found, scall ye upon him while..he is near.
- 2. Let the wicked forsake his way, \( \Lambda \) and the unrighteous man his thoughts: \( \Lambda \) And let him return to the Lord, \( \Lambda \) and he will have mercy upon him; \( \Lambda \) And to our God; \( \Lambda \) for | he..will a- | bundant...ly | pardon.
- 3. { For my thoughts are not your thoughts, \( \) Neither are your ways my ways, \( \) saith the | Lord.

4. For as the heavens are higher than the earth.

\[ \text{So are my ways higher than your ways, \and | my..tho'ts than | your-| tho'ts. || Amen. \]
\[ \text{No. 68.} \]
\[ \text{SINGLE CHANT.\*} \quad \text{(Peculiar.)} \quad \text{Gregorian.} \]



#### THE LORD'S PRAYER.

- 3. And lead us not into temptation, hut de- | liver | us from | evil; For thine is the kingdom, hand the power, hand the glory, horever. | A-|--| men.

\* This chant, from Novello's Evening Service, is sung to the "Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel," in Holy Week. It is one of the most beautiful Gregorian Chants, and is the same from which the popular tune called Hamburg was originally arranged by the editor of this work.



PSALM 27, 35-40.

- I have seen the wicked in great power,<sup>4</sup>
   And spreading himself like a | green | bay-tree.
- 2. Yet he passed away, and he was not; Yea, I sought him, but he could not be found.
- 3. { Mark the perfect man, 4 and behold the upright, 4 { For the end of that | } man is | peace.
- 4. \ But the transgressors shall be destroyed together, \ The end of the | wicked .. shall | be cut | off.
- 5. { But the salvation of the righteous is of the Lord, { He is their strength in | time of | trouble.
- 6. (And the Lord shall help them, 4 and deliver them; 4 He shall deliver them from the wicked, And save them be- | cause they | trust in | him. || Hallelujah.





#### GLORIA IN EXCELSIS.

- 1. Chorus. f
  Glory be to | God on | high,
  And on earth | peace, | good | will to | men.
- 2. We praise thee, \( \lambda\) we bless thee, \( \lambda\) we | worship | thee, \( \text{We glorify thee,} \) we give thanks to thee for | thy great | glo | ry.
- 3 O Lord God, ↑ | heavenly | King, Gōd the | Father | Al | mighty.

(Down to 4th verse, Chant No. 71.)

9. { For thou | only · art | holy, Thou | only | art the | Lord.

Chorus, f

10. Thou only, A O Christ, A with the | Holy | Ghost,
Art most high in the glory of | God 'he | Fa - | ther. || Amen.



- (1) Lord, h the only begotten Son | Jesus | Christ;
   O Lord God, h Lamb of God, h | Son ·· of the | Fa | ther.
- 5. That takest away the | sin · · of the | world Have | mer · · cy up- | on | us.

- 6. Thou that takest away the | sin · of the | world | Semi-Chorus. Have | mer · cy up- | on | us.
- 7. Thou that takest away the | sin ·· of the | world | Semi-Chorus. Second ending. | Receive, A | pp re- | ceive our | prayer.
- 8. Thou that sittest at the right hand of | God the | Father,

  Semi-Chorus.

  Have | mer ·· cy up- | on | us. (Up to the 9th verse, Chant No. 70.

No. 72. SINGLE CHANT.
First and second Treble and Alto.

Tenor & Base.

Sym.

PSALM 118.

1st Choir. 1. See what a living stone 4 The builders | did re- | fuse;
2d Choir. Yet God has built his church thereon, 4 In | spite of | envious | Jews.

1st Choir.2. The scribe and angry priest <sup>1</sup> Reject thine | only | Son; <sup>2</sup>d Choir. Yet on this rock shall Zion rest, | As the ·· chief | corner | stone. (Sym.)

Chorus by the whole congregation. Tune St. Thomas, p. 145—slow and steady. 3. The work, O Lord, is thine, And wondrous in our eyes, This day declares it all divine, This day did Jesus rise.

1st Choir.4. This is the glorious day, <sup>4</sup> That our Re- | deemer | made, 2d Choir.Let us rejoice, <sup>4</sup> and sing, <sup>4</sup> and pray, <sup>4</sup> Let | all the | church be | glad.

1st Choir.5. Hosanna 4 to the King Of David's | royal | blood: 2d Choir.Bless him, ye saints; 4 he comes to bring Sal-| vation | from your | God. (Sym.)

Chorus by the whole congregation, as before.

6.f We bless thine holy word Which all this grace displays;
And offer on thine altar, Lord, Our sacrifice of praise



#### SINGLE CHANT. No. 74. TAMES KENT. 0 0-L. M. (1. Ye mighty rulers of the land, A Give praise and glory Lord: acts re- cord. to the And while before his throne ve stand, His great and power- ful And in the temple of his love, / Let worship . . . . . . . 2. O render unto God above A The honors which to him beflow from eve - ry tongue. long: C. M. (1. Ye humble souls, approach your God, With songs of For he is good, \( \) supremely good, \( \) And \( \) . . . . . . . . . kind are all his wavs. sa - ered praise; 2. All nature owns his guardian care; A In him we . . . . live and move; But nobler benefits declare. The ...... of his love won - ders want be- side. 22. He leads me to the place, Where heavenly . . . | pas - ture | grows; | Where living waters gently pass, And . . . . . full va- tion flows

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name: h

Thy kingdom come, how will be done on earth as it is in heaven:

Give us this day our daily bread:^

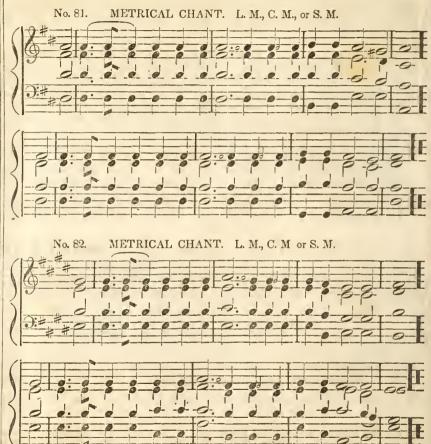
And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us:^

And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil;

For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.



The following chants may be sung to a C. M. hymn, by dividing the 2d and 6th measures according to the small notes in the Treble; or to a S. M. by observing the tie in the first measure.



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